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The Divine Manifestation,-No. 1.

What is THE MEDIUM of the Divine mani-

account of his own happiness, of making such work. For if the work of creation was comtion of his own perfections; and he must to him. have so dwelt during unknown ages, for cre- Though the Scriptures speak of God as

that period, there was nothing out of himself 'All power is given unto me in heaven and on which they could terminate. He dwelt in in earth.' This implies that the supreme

ously displayed upon objects out of himself. In another place we are told, that 'the Father and in such display a great amount of happi- loveth the Son, and hath given all things inness may be conferred upon created beings; to his hands.' This surrendering all things and an innumerable company of intelligent to Christ, clearly implies that he is the actures may witness the exhibition, as well al administrator of God's government, and as share in the favors which he might see fit the ruler of the universe. As God created to bestow upon them. It is reasonable to all things by Jesus Christ, so he governs all suppose, therefore, that God would naturally things by him. So far, therefore, as there is beings whom he should create, and in a man- the government of the world, that manifestaner that should be worthy of himself. He tion is made by Jesus Christ. A. M. has thus manifested himself; and hence he must have formed the purpose from eternity to do so; and his whole scheme of operations must have been a subject of contemplation.

God began to be carried into effect, and the It is the duty of churches to teach that all manifestation of himself to be made; and the things be done, and the duty of members to manifestation, thus commenced and hitherto do all things, for the glory of God. It is the continued, will never cease to be made; for duty of churches to inculcate, and of mem-those to whom, and on whom the manifestation was designed to be made, will never kingdom of God in the increase and prosper cease to exist. Connected with the purpose ity of Zion. These are the conditions of God to manifest himself, is the end constitute discipleship, the fruit of their union to templated by it, or the ultimate reason for Christ; the performance of penitential and such maifestation; for God does not act with- baptismal vows; the reasonable service of

medium shall the perfections of the Deity be for them.

only in relation to the system of human re- The church, through her ministers, should indemption, or the exhibitions of his grace- structthem how to do this-and it is their duty though this may appear to us the most impor- to hear and obey such instruction. This is estant and interesting part of the divine plan-but in relation to the whole manifestation of bers from one place to another; such removhis perfections. The entire plan of God's als are very frequent, and they are freoperations is mediatorial. That is, the man- quently the cause of important effects, both Christ. This important and interesting fact duce such results. we learn from the Scriptures.

On one occasion, during the personal min- themselves well acquainted with the influence istry of our Saviour, 'Philip said unto him, of this wide-spread habit. It is frequently Show us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto him, have I been so long time Many once flourishing churches, churches with you, and yet hast thou not known me, that were exerting a salutary and powerful Philip? He that hath seen me, hath seen the influence around them, that were doing nobly Father; and how sayest thou then, Show us for the cause of benevolence, have be the Father? Believest thou not that I am in feeble, inefficient, scarcely able to sustain the the Father, and the Father in me? The means of grace among themselves, much less words that I speak unto you, I speak not of to do any thing toward extending the Redoeth the works.'

perfections of God were exhibited by him; church; but solely by the removal of memfor on no other principle could it be said that bers, to places more congenial to their tastes, he who had seen Him, had seen the Father.

1. The constitution of the universe is mediatorial. The works of creation display, in part, the perfections of Jehovah. In these works, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God are exhibited. Descriptions of Jehovah and cheaper abode in the country, are the works, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God are exhibited. Power is exhibited in the creation of worlds and their inhabitants, the creation of worlds and their inhabitants, where none existed before; wisdom is dis-played in the education of worlds. But by their removal, she has been exceedwhere none existed before; wisuom to ends, played in the adaptation of means to ends, ingly reduced, weakened, and has become and in the order and arrangement which the almost a blank. But where have these memworks of God exhibit; and goodness is mani-bers gone? what are they now doing for the fested in the formation of creatures with a cause of God? If they have gone to churchcapacity for happiness, and in providing es and places where they were more needed, means necessary to make them happy. But, well! If they are doing more now to proginning with God. All things were made than before their removal, it is well! But if by him; and without him was not anything it be otherwise, then is there something rad-

ically wrong in this practice-for it is wrong The work of creation is here ascribed to for the disciples of Christ to retard, to injure the 'Word;' and by the 'Word,' the Evan- his cause. gelist evidently means the Lord Jesus Christ; It is frequently injurious to the member was made flesh, and dwelt among us; and church, unless it be for the express purpose

we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only of planting one, he must suffer from the want begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.' of that spiritual culture which nothing but The phrase, in the beginning, does not the public and social means of grace can supmean that Christ was brought into being at ply. If he go where there is a church, and the period of the creation, but it implies that do not unite with it, and become as active he existed prior to that work; that before the and be as benevolent as when in the one he creative energies of the Deity were exercised, left, then he must suffer loss from want of he was. And this is equivalent to saying, spiritual companionship, and the practice of that he existed from eternity. We are told those religious duties which are essential to

God is a self-existent and independent be- ly, but indirectly, by Jesus Christ, the const ing. His perfections are underived and in-tuted medium of the divine manifestation finite; and in him exists every natural and Those attributes of the Deity, therefore, which moral excellence. Possessing such a char- are displayed in the works of creation, wer

acter, he must be infinitely blessed and happy. Nothing can be added to, or taken from.

2. The administration of the Divine go essential happiness and glory. Being ernment is also mediatorial. This fact we thus independent, happy, and glorious in and should naturally infer from the fact already of himself, God was under no necessity, on established, that creation is a mediatoria manifestations of himself, as he has made, in mitted to Christ, as the medium of the Dithe works of creation, providence, and grace. vine manifestation, we may reasonably sup-He might have dwelt alone forever, and yet pose that the work of governing the world have been perfectly happy in the contempla- after it was sreated, would also be committed

the creator and governor of the world, and as God is indeed a living and active being, the director and disposer of all events, yet and can never become inactive; but all his God the Father, does not appear to do these actions must have terminated on himself un- things directly, but indirectly; that is, by Jetil the exertion of his creative power; for, till sus Christ. For Christ says to his disciples, his own eternity, while no created object ex- control of all events, both in heaven and on isted to receive his care and attention.

But the perfections of God may be illustrithat he administers the divine government. e inclined to manifest himself to intelligent a manifestation of the perfections of Deity in

For the Christian Reflector,

The Duty of Churches

At the appointed period, the purposes of AND CHURCH MEMBERS RESPECTING REMOVALS. out having an object in view, as the ultimate creatures who are redeemed with a price reason which moves him to act. But how shall the Divine manifestation be by a love that constrains them to live no made? In what manner, or through what longer to themselves, but unto Him who died

exhibited? Having determined on the dis- Christianity is organized for the very purplay of his perfections, or the manifestation pose of its promotion and extension. Chris-of himself, and having fixed upon the end to tians become a part of this organization—the be secured by such manifestation, the manner church—for the express purpose of being used in which the manifestation should be made, for its prosperity. They first give themselves would naturally claim the attention of Jehorelinquish their individual selfish interests to And this is mediatorial. Mediatorial, not the greater interests of the church of God .ifestation of the divine perections is made to the churches and the individuals themthrough a medium; and that medium is Jesus selves-and not unfrequently do they pro-

Churches and members should also make Father that dwelleth in me, deemer's kingdom abroad, and not from a lack of talent or faithfulness on the part of This language of Christ implies that the the minister, or devotion on the part of the according to the Scriptures, creation is the mote the interests of Zion, well! If the work of Christ. 'In the beginning was the cause of God is more widely extended, well! Word, and the Word was with God, and the If they have increased their facilities for do-Word was God. The same was in the be- ing good, and are doing it more effectually

for, in a subsequent verse, he says, 'the Word who removes. If he go where there is no

own souls and God. They tell us that they ad on one put it on their foreheads, nor write it on their garments. And we ask, who does approve of ostentation in such matters? But we say, if it be so, always and everywhere a hidden thing, it is a dead thing. If you keep responsibility; they feel under no particular responsibility to attend the social meetings of their own church, because it is too far to go; they feel no particular responsibility for the discipline, order, or prosperity of the church, because they are where they cannot possess the requisite information to awaken interest. They easily excuse themselves from active They easily excuse themselves from active duty, on the plea of inconvenience, and they mary interests of the church, or the duty of doing their share toward meeting the many incidental expenses which often constitute an important item in the outlay of a religious society; all this they avoid by a religious and addressed to the Academy of Marveilles. It breathes the true spirit of religious reverence—the society; all this they avoid by being out of the way. And the same is true of them in relation to the church where they worship; now, if a Christian do any thing to weaker the sense of his responsibility, that thing must be wrong. If he place himself in a position where he has less sense of his obligation to labor for the interests of Zion, then that is a wrong position. It is injurious to

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their piety; they can have but little of that

intimate communion with saints, of that supreme desire for the prosperity of Jerusalem

of that consciousness of doing the will of God

by making the increase of his kingdom the

great object of their lives, which are essen

tial to spiritual activity, and spiritual peace

Many we suspect may be found in this posi-

tion, who have lost almost all their interes

in the work of Christ, and who are themselves, so far as healthful influence is con

cerned, lost to the cause of God. Now if

this be so, it is the duty of the church to in-

T. F. C.

Missionary Devotion.

August 18.—The cholera has been dreadful here. Last Sunday morning, dear little Hube, our last baptized convert, was snatched away. He died happy. The native converts have all appeared extremely well during this time of excitement. Some of the heathen, too, have found their trust in their gods fail them in the hour of trial, and have expressed their belief in Christ. How much I have missed you in this time of distress. Sabbath, the 3d inst., bro. and sister Cutter came up and spent the night with me, thinking it was probably for the last time. But God has in great mercy spared me, and what reason have I to bless and praise his holy name. Eleven died the same day I was so sick. It seems to have been the most fatal day, and those who died were generally carried off in about twelve hours after they were Missionary Devotion. ried off in about twelve hours after they were

Aug. 22 .- I am just going to pack up for

ary thing that more forcibly sets forth the Aug. 26.—After two months anxious suspense, I got your letters from Athens yesterday. I find it hard to trace your track; you seem to go back and forward so many times between Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Detroit, and Medina, and where in the world Grand Rapids are, I have never yet been able to ascertain. You say you have ordered the papers containing an account of the Convention to be sent to me. We have not yet heard a syllable of the doings of the Convention from any quarter, except what missionaries were standing, knowing the day at he field-grate.

he general proceedings.

Last Lord's day was a solemn and interest-light—vast, dim, and melancholy.

THE HOLV LAND I have not felt o'er seas of sand a nave not test o'er seas of sand.
The rocking of the desert burk;
Nor laved at Hebron's fount my hand,
By Hebron's palm-trees cool and dark;
Nor pitched my test, at even fell,
On dust where Job of old has lain,
Nor desemble hearth.

Nor dreamed, beneath its canvass wall, The dream of Jacob o'er again.

One vast world-page remains unre How sounds the reverent pilgrim's tread, How beats the heart with God so nigh!-

and sighs on all the winds which moat Along the sandy solitudes! In thy tall cedars, Lebanon,
I have not heard the nations' cries, Nor seen thy eagles stooping down Where buried Tyre in ruin lies.

The Christian's prayer I have not said In Tadmor's temples of decay, Nor startled with my dreary tread The waste where Meunon's empire i Nor have I from thy hallowed tide, O Jordan! heard the low lament,

Like that sad wail along thy side, Which Israel's mournful prophe Nor thrilled within that grotto lo

And sweep for God the conscious strings
I have not climbed to Olivet,
Nor haid me where my Saviour lay,
And left his trace of teasy, as yet
By angel eyes unwept away;
Nor watched at midnight's solemn time
The garden where His prayer and groat
Wrong by His sorrow and our erime,
Rose to One listening car alone!

I have not kissed the rock-hewn grot Where in his mother's arms He lay, Nor knelt upon the sacred spot Where last His footstep pressed the clay; Nor looked on that sad mountain head, Nor smote my sinful breast, where wide His arms to fold the world He spread,

Sermon of Chalmers in the Country

And bowed His head to bless, and died

The description that follows, of a sermo Nowgong and Gowhatti, and am only waiting for letters from you, which I expect by the overland mail to-morrow or next day. I find the cholera has left me much weaker than I had the February number of the North British any idea of. I trust the trip on the river will do me good. The Association is to be held do me good. The has widdle of November.

syllable of the doings of the Convention from any quarter, except what missionaries were present to address the meeting, but none of gossipping, and gazing idle and happy; the ing day to us. Ghinai and Horuram were baptized, after which we had the communion. Ghinai, you know, was the greatest opposer we had—has often declared he would cut his centre. As we entered the kirk we saw throat before he would become a Christian.
His old cross mother also appears like a lamb.
She came to witness the baptism, made no objection, neither did Ghinai's wife. The

She came to witness the baptism, made no objection, neither did Ghinai's wife. The latter, I believe, has broken caste with her husband. Horuram had a more severe trial, and being such a timil creature, he had scarcely courage to go forward. His wife is Thook's sister. She and her mother made the most decided opposition to his baptism. The old woman says she shall take her daughter away from him. In fact, she has done so, but I am inclined to think the wife will stay with her husband after the storm has blown over. After their baptism, the candidates said they had never had so much happiness in their life. We expect some baptisms at Nowgong when we go down. May the Lord carry on his work, until Assam shall become a garden of beauty to the Lord. Aug. 27.—I sit down this morning to close my letter, previous to starting for Nowgong and Gowharti. The birds are singing around most delightfully among the Babul and willow trees, but whether I shall ever come back to hear them again, and especially whether we shall meet here together, is known only low trees, but whether I shall ever come back to hear them again, and especially whether we shall meet here together, is known only to Him who controls all things. I feel almost discouraged. My health and constitution are miserable, and I find this attack of cholera has nearly destroyed what little strength and resolution I had. Farewell—May the Lord bless you, is the constant prayer of your Affectionate Husband.

Affectionate Husband. No Underground Road to Heaven.

reigned—everywhere, at all times, in all places; how we all knew it, how we would yet know more of it. The drover, who had No Underground Road to Heaven.

The religion of Christ is a visible religion; His church a visible church; its members visible members. This visibility is an important feature of Christian piety; while its seat is in the heart, the vital and moving power there, there must be a profession, a manifestation. This grows not out of any authority or command, but from the very namative of the pieciple. It is here, and you with proofs of the reign of death, and will go us with proofs of the reign of death, and

by the apostle Paul, that 'God created all things by Jesus Christ,' that 'by him were all things created that are in heaven, and the basilel, but for one in earth, visible and invisible, whether the be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers; all things were created by him, and for him; and he is before all things, somewars, all things consist.'

It hence appears that the invisible God, or the Father, did not create the world directly, by Jesus Christ, the constituted medium of the dedum of the divine manifestation of the powers of the Delity, therefore, which are discontingly and the world will find the will be exposed and known. There is, the persons may be found who have come from the country for the sake of gain; not for the acuse of Christ—who keep themselves understudy and the will be exposed and known. There is, the first him is because of the same condemnation as transferring to us his intense urgency and condemnation, and after thrieking, as if indespair, who have the same condemnation as the stemption, and after thrieking, as if indespair, who have the section of a supporting negro acid less active he will give light to all who are candlestick, it will give light to all who are in the house. Such is its mature—the rays will flow from the ceities, or powers; all things were created by him all things consist.'

It hence appears that the invisible God, or the Father, did not create the world directly, by Jesus Christ, the constituted medium of the divine manifestation of the Pather, and that hired have been appeared from their own and the invited of the Delity, therefore, which are displayed in the works of creation, were manifested by Jesus Christ. It is light to all who are the powers; all things are transferring to us his intense urgency and in the space, but in one candlestick, it will give light to all who are candlestick, it will give light to all who are candlestick, it will give light to all who are candlestick, it will give light to all who are candlestick, it will give light to all

was at the full thunder—the whole man was in an agony of earnestness. The drover was weeping like a child, the tears running down his ruddy, coarse cheeks—his face opened out and smoothed like an infant's; his whole body surred with emotion. We all had insensibly been drawn out of our seats, and were converging towards the wonderful speaker. And when he sat down, after warning each one of us to remember who it was, and what it was, that followed death on his pale horse,* and how alone we could escape—we all sunk back into our seats. How beautiful to our eyes did the thunderer look—exhausted—but sweet and pure! How he poured out his soul before his God in giving thanks for sending the Abolisher of death! Then, a short psalm, and all was ended.

We went home quieter than we came—

contaminating influence. But veiling her deformities, she appears in an alluring and attractive form, attended with music and attractive form attended with music and attractive form attended with the cup of pleasures. She interest in the special part of the policy and the administions of conscience, and drink the cup of pleasure while the spirity are buoyant and the springs of life are fresh and active. And truly her path seems, and the princed wislom of that great statesman and the princed with the special part of the special part of

heavy and too strong to be broken.

These vicious associates also lead astray, and corrupt others, by throwing ridicule upon virtue and religion. They brand with weakness, all who acknowledge a superintending providence, and profess to have the fear of God before their eyes. They appeal to the pride of the human heart, and strive to induce their victims to spurn the humiliating doctors. When the leaders of parties are the country is now involved. Let us hope that it may make a deep and durable their victims to spurn the humiliating doctors. When the leaders of parties are supported by the political results of the war in which the country is now involved. Let us hope that it may make a deep and durable of the human heart, and strive to induce their victims to spurn the humiliating doctors.

of the human heart, and strive' to induce their victims to spurn the humiliating docs trines of the Cross. Religion is synonymous in their minds with superstition, and the study pendous frame-work of the divine government, and the plan of redemption with the sublime and glorious hopes which it unfolds, they endeavor to shatter by a single stroke of wit, or expression of irony. And multitudes are kept back from seeking the salvation of their souls by the fear of the contemptuous smile, or cutting ridicule of these guilty companions. Though their example is more disastrous than the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," or "the destruction that wasteth at noon day," yet it is followed. Though their very breath is infected with the leprosy of sin, and they are enveloped in a noxious atmosphere to inhale which is almost certain ruin, yet they lead on their victims from one stage of profligacy to another, until their fate is sealed.

Oh young man, remember that "fools despise wisdom and instruction." Remember that "the fool hath said in his heart there is no God." Remember, the fools despise wisdom and init to the long that the fools and the fools and the fools and the

darkness and gloom, and you enter upon a slavery interest from this state of hings, the sing almost convinced, and a whole city done territories must hold out advantages to his black, unending despair; a night in which no star is visible.

But in order to derive any advantage to the fing, the sing almost convinced, and a whole city done territories must hold out advantages to his photon attract slaveholders with their slaves—and these advantages, so superior to what were dresses. His epistles, with few exceptions, Borrowed Sermons.

"The Eelectic Review mentions a curious instance—and one amongst many whichinght be cited—of the mode in which Disenters often unwittingly support the church, and are often admitted to its pulpits. It says, Few have any conception of the estent to which the sermons of Nonconformists are reached in the churches of the Establishment. We know a parish church, in which in Irish orator delivered with great glory and nuch applause, the sermons of Messra. Jay and Parsons. A leading minister among uswent one afternoon into the church of a fashmable watering place, and heard himself treach."

If some of the American Reviews were astained of our father-land, the clergy of this important portion of California, the most important portion of California there is a captured to which there said these advantages to the attent of the acute to what there advantages, so susperior to what these advantages, so susperior to what these advantages, so susperior to what these advantages, so susperior to what were as to detend not on the calcust these such these advantages, so susperior to what these advantages, so susperior to what were ast to get an advantages. He sound not acute the descripti

fill it with Yankee adventurers, much faster than with Southern planters and their slaves. So the prospect is very small, that those new territories will soon be occupied by a slave-holding population. And before the acquisition of stem, we had in the south-west, room enough for multiplying slave States, as fast as the expansion of the Southern people could multiply them. And allowing the new territories to be favorable for slave labor, their acquisition adds nothing to the power of self-multiplication in the Western people.

The probabilities then are, that slaveholding his gained a loss in these acquisitions. For if these new territories are to be occupied by a people rejecting slavery, they will not only do much to annoy and weaken the slave party, but will contribute to disturb that

not only do much to annoy and weaken the slave party, but will contribute to disturb that balance of power, to the adjusting of which all political measures hitherto have been sub-servient. It will be a great point gained to the cause of freedom, when we shall have a line of free States extending across our southern border.

There is another result of this acquisition;

There is another result of this acquire that is, a new subject of discussion in Congress, to keep the jealousy of the people after against the extension of slavery. These territories have come in without any provision of the congress of t of treaty, or constitution, or any precedent to determine their future position in relation to slavery, and neither the South nor the North will be content to let the matter rest. There must, in all probability, for years to come, be a continued agitation of this question, and that will draw in after it the whole subject of that will draw in after it the whole subject of slavery and emancipation. This, if our Northern statesmen were men of the right temper, would bring us a vast advantage. But here, it must be confessed, is our weak-ness. The mass of the people are tired and sick of the subservient policy; but the political leaders of both the parties, afraid to break with the contract of the subservient policy. cal leaders of both the parties, afraid to treak with the South, are plying all their skill in cringing and bowing to preserve the integrity of their respective parties. We have done expecting to see a self-sacrificing devotedness to the interests of the country, in our politicians. But we would that they had a true discernment of their own interests. If the prominent men of either party would consent to become the true exponents of the hearts of

excellencies of the christian hierophant. Well does he prove, in other passages, that he has

anything in religion to make its advocate hang down his head like a bulrush," or "hang down his head like a bulrush," or that requires him to sing out his sermon through his nose to a very bad tune? What have we to fear from men? Should not love for them cast out fear? Was it thus Paul spoke before his judges? or Peter or Stephen before the Sanhedrim? or the noble martyrs at the stake? Was it thus that Calvin, and Luther and Zwingle, prevailed? If we trem-ble, as tremble we should, let it be at the awful presence in which we stand, the ac-countability we are under, the life or death countability we are under, the life or death hanging upon our lips. If we weep, or our voices falter, let it be in sympathy with our Master's sorrows, the exquisite tenderness of the Spirit's promise, the deep anguish of wounded souls, the unspeakable misery of the lost, the dishonor done to God's holy name. The source of such passion ennobles it, dignifies its expression, and carries with it the hearts of our hearers. Any meaner cause of emotion degrades our minds, and makes us contemptible, if not ridiculous. No wonder that men respect the ministry so little

wonder that men respect the ministry so little
—they show so little respect for themselves.
Not Obscure. Some call our spostle obscure, involved, irregular. They do not know him. Happy were we, could we so err with him. His eloquence is no shallow, babbling brook, no stagnant pool, but a broad, deep, rapid river, with the winds of the Spirit sweeping its waves, that break dazzlingly in the beams of the sun of righteousness, but the waters are pure as the fountain of God, and bear to the ages to come the manifold the waters are pure as the fountain of God, and bear to the ages to come the manifold wisdom of his grace. Stand on the bank, and it sweeps by too swiftly to reveal its depths. Launch boldly on its tide, and you shall be borne onward to God and glory.

Energy. It is painful to know that such a perversion of the true style for the pulpit has been much attempted of late, especially by wandering preachers bent upon getting up immediate excitement, rather than permanent usefulness. In some instances, they have

immediate excitement, rather than permanent usefulness. In some instances, they have played downright farces in the house of God. Ludicrous and low familiarities have been put into the mouths of supposed persons; nay, the devil has been called from the pit, the glorified saints from heaven, even (horri-bile dictu) the Holy God himself, to play parts in the wretched scene. Miserable preachers! miserable men! how dare ye thus trifle? How dare ye thus blaspheme? "It awakens attention." "It impresses." "It is successful in doing good." Impressive! Successful! Oh, thou holy, solemn, Jesus! Can a soul that has resisted thy

love, thy tears, thy pangs, thy dying cries, be laughed into repentance? An energetic speaker will sometimes ex-claim with great effect. Garrick declared that Whitefield's " Oh" was more imp than it was possible to imagine.

THE REFLECTOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1848.

Christian Reflector Office 122 Washington Street.

REMOVAL

It The Office of the Christian Reflector is remove from the place where it has semporarily been, in, 122
WASHINGTON STREET, cover of Weshington and Wager streets, a few rods north of the 'Old South' church, and nearly opposits the store of Jones, Ball & Poor.

A Religion of Negatives.

We have totally misconceived of men in general, if it be not true of them, that they require affirmative truth as the basis of their religious faith. They do not, in other words, lean at all upon that which denies, but upon that which affirms. We do not mean mere unsupported affirmation, but the contrary—truth clearly and strongly stated, but no less clearly and strongly proved.

Men want, in religion especially, an ultimatum—an objective standard of faith, to which, what-

Men want, in religion especially, an ultimatum an objective standard of faith, to which, what-—an objective standard of raith, to which, what-ever differences or disputes may arise, they can refer, as final authority. With Rome, this stand-ard is the church infallible in her manifestoes and the decisions of her councils. With Protestants, it is, or ought to be, the Bible.

Robert Hall, with the wonderful aptness which

ert Hall, with the wonderful aptness which was among his marked traits, somewhere charac terizes Socinianism as a system of negations. His survey of that system in England, and his acute scrutiny into its tendencies, convinced him that in scrutiny into its tendencies, convinced him that in respect to the great principles of Christianity, its mission was to deny. To affirm was no part of

The same descriptive characteristic applies with equal force to Unitarianism in New England.—Who can question this, if, holding a true standpoint of survey, he will take into his range the whole history and tendencies of the Cambridge y! It is true that system has yielded ich, in Parkerism, has quekly matured and ripened. But the process of maturing and of ripening appears to us perfectly legitimate. The best method of determining what will be the character, sooner or later, of any product, is to understand the unserse of the germ, or the seed from which it is to spring. The product of Parkerism, judging from its parent stock, appears natural and true, and none the less so in fact, because its growth has been sapid. What it denies in Christianitz the reader knows. It leaves not reader knows. It leaves noth ing in reveration, that amounts to a standard of faith. Its only ultimate authority on which its followers can fall back, is the Permanent and the True in Man, in History, and in Nature. About what this Permanent and True is, every man must judge for himself. Where, by adopting such a system of denials, we are landed, the reader, as well as ourself, can see. The thin coverthere here is, of as blank infidelity as the world ever saw, cannot escape one glan scrutiny. And the miserable substitute plorious truths which at one blow it sweeps away,

It is painful to be obliged to feel that Arminiar in has a mission somewhat in the same direction While acknowledging the authority of revelation as complete and supreme, it yet denies some of the most prominent features of the Paulinian theology. Its prominent neatures of the Fathman theology. Its business as a theological system is to eviscerate from the New Testamant, and from the epistles of Paul especially, much of their distinctive teaching. It so strongly affirms free human agency, as to take away, in no small degree, the prominence which the Bild. which the Bible everywhere gives to Divine ence. We are not unsware of the good which our Methodist brethren, who hold the views of Arminius, have accomplished. God forbid that we should withhold from them a single deserved ward. But we cannot avoid regarding their doc trinal theory—the great veneration in which the teachings of its founders is held, as a kind of Medieval one. It directly and impliedly denies so much of the leading doctrines of the Bible, that we are compelled to look upon its mission as too largely one of negation. We believe that it has been less so of late years than formerly, and we it will continue to be less so, for all time to come. We want to see it asserting boldly all that the Scriptures teach, not coming to the 9th of Rusans or any other part of the Bible, with those weapons of denial and evasion furnished by Dr. weapons of denial and evasion furnished by Dr. Clarke, or any other of its former dracles.

The same feature, if we mistake not altogether its character, is traceable through all that system of religious teaching of which, in this country, Rev. Charles G. Finney may be viewed as the father and the founder. Beginning with a bold enseupon the old exangelical theology, (no older than ants all along the read of documoveable, his denials. A new trines supposed immoreable, his denials. A new interpretation is adopted, which changes, appropriates, and modifies wherever it is necessary. The will is made a sort of deity. Man, by its due exercise, may become perfect. The great object, as in Arminianism, is to raise man, and sink Divine influence. The laws of the Spirit's like any other laws, and can be inderstood. It is not like the wind

really make other religious discoveries—find that the cross of Jesus—the necessity and power of the Holy Spirit, and other truths, were less required than in ancient or earlier times, the dans quired than in ancient or earlier times, the danger might be less. But where is the genius or learning of earth that can present a substitute for these! Ill-omened indeed is his mission, who, in any way, would strip those revelations of God of aught of the efficacy and energy with which they must ever come, if they come at all,—as the only remedial system in the universe, to a race 'dead in trespasses' and in sins.'

Eulogy of Mr. Everett,

The Work of Missions

CONTROLLED BY CHURCHES.

The Work of Missions

CONTROLLED BY GIVERUES.

The hind and able discussion, in your own and any the property of the constitution of the Missionary Union. There are good and highly previously, I addressed a meeting at highly the control of the Missionary Union. There are good and highly previously, I addressed a meeting at highly revenible of the charter of the charter.

The churches of Christa have the unquestionable right, at all times and in all places, to go as far as the Scriptures and common sense will allow the pleasure in the sound of their having the direction of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise through which the goods, in observation of an enterprise in constitution work of the charter of the charte be in unquestionable fellowship; but what would remain to our people of their individual responsibility, or to the churches of their independence! Shall these great and fundamental principles be partified in order that the three three

bility, or to the churches of their independence! Shall these great and fundamental principles be sacrificed, in order that the churches may have the sole direction of the missionary work!

Have the churches, which pay their money into the treasury of the Union, no accurity, then, that the missionary work will be done faithfully! I think they have the best kind of security,—in the full and explicit reports which the Union makes, every year, of its proceedings; in the character of the members which compose the Union; and in the specific provisions of the constitution. There is not an organization in the land which makes fuller reports of all its doings than the Missionary Union; and the 21st article of the constitution reads thus: 'The President, Vice-Presidents and the Missionary Society, a carge of ecca-nut oil, which sold in London for the sum of eleven the Corresponding Secretaries, the Tressurer, the

that bloweth where it listeth, of which we cannot tell whence it cometh, nor whither it goeth. But there is a rushing into the very sanctuary of his influence, which no one may enter, or understand, but the High Priest only. The fruit of this system as one of denials, we think is abundantly manifest, wherever it has gained a foothold.

The same thing is true of that new theological theory, which has very recently come into vogue, and which teaches that one generation, by a law of organic connection, produces morally the next.

theory, which has very recently come into vogue, and which teaches that one generation, by a law of organic connection, produces morally the next.—
On this theory we cannot here dwell. Our main difficulty with it, is not so much the specious plea which it utters for infant baptism and infant church membership, as its virtual denial of the most prominent teaching of the New Testament—the doctrine of the indispensable need of the new birth, as urged upon Nicodemus, the necessity thereto of the power of the Holy Ghost, as seen at Pentecost, and as seen ever since, in connection with all true religious manifestation.

It is an easy thing so utter denials in religion. It is frequently popular. It ministers often a sweet solace to the unsanctified reason of man. It gives a prominence to the individual who does it. It invests him with a halo of genius and originality. Men, too, sometimes get tired of old truths, and wish new ones. The Bible is old. Why not modernize it a little! It is an age of progress. Why preserve the antiquated in doctrine! If in all this boastful talking, men could really make other religious discoveries—find that the cross of Jesus—the necessity and power of the Holy Spirit, and other religious discoveries—find that the cross of Jesus—the necessity and power of the Holy Spirit, and other religious discoveries—find that the cross of Jesus—the necessity and power of the Holy Spirit, and other religious discoveries—find that the cross of Jesus—the necessity and power of the Holy Spirit and other religious discoveries—find that the cross of Jesus—the necessity and power of the Holy Spirit and other religious discoveries—find that the cross of Jesus—the necessity and power of the Holy Spirit and other religious discoveries—find that the cross of Jesus—the necessity and power of the Holy Spirit and other religious discoveries—find that the cross of Jesus—the necessity and power of the Holy Spirit and other religious the spirit and the religious discoveries—find the religious discoveries—find the relig

Correspondence from London.

Europe on the eve of one vast revolution—Interest the United States—Interesting missionary me Bromley — Madagascar, China, Navigators' Upolu—Great change in these islands—Peace pri

MESSES. EDITORS,-The present is a time when Massas. Editions,—The present is a time when it would be utterly impossible, without writing a complete newsaper, to keep you apprised of the stirring and thrilling incidents that are happening all around us. The days of aristocracy, despoism, and tyranny, I trust, are numbered. Men are waking up as from a lethargy, to think of their 'inalienable rights,' of which so long they have been robbed and spoiled. A revolution, or refurme equivalent to one will without doubt state.

their 'inalienable rights,' of which so long they have been robbed and spoiled. A revolution, or reforms equivalent to one, will, whout doubt, take place in England at no distant day, while all Europe will undergo changes of the most brilliant opperations, and of citizens, started from the State House at 10 o'clock, preceded by music and the military, passing through Park, Tremont, Boylston, Washington and State streets, and Merchants' Row to Faneuil Hall, which was file beyond what we ever saw it before. Such a rught to obtain a hearing we never beheld.

The eulogy of Mr. Everett occupied somewhat more than two hours in its delivery, and realized the high expectations which the announcement of his name as the orator of the occasion had excised. It embraced a full view of all the leading points in Mr. Adams' history, and was marked by a chastened beauty of style and elocution, and by the pure eloquence inspired by so noble a theme. As the eulogy will be published, we forbear attempting a report or even an outline. It was understood beforehand to be the wish of the orator, that the press should not report him—a request so reasonable, in such a case, that we shall hope to see it complied with. When printed, the eulogy will be extensively read, and will long live among the memorrials of a Name that can never die.

The Work of Missions

their 'inalienable rights,' of which so long they have been robbed and spoiled. A revolution, or reforms equivalent to one, will, whould doubt, take place in England at no distant day, while all Europe will undergo changes of the most brilliant day, while all Europe will undergo changes of the most hilland paper will undergo changes of hemost brilliant opperation, and the hill paper and the hill paper and

Having swept away the rubbish, I proceeded view America, politically, socially, and religiously but I must not begin to tell you what I said. I

reported took place on Tuesady of last week.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, moved the reconsideration of the vote of yesterday upon the French congratulatory resolutions. His motive was a speech, of course, spoof this revolution, and upon kindred topics at beaus. He avowed the doctine that despotisms might exist in the form or name of free institutions. He meant slavery, but meant by this speech to say something in reply to the member from Virginia, (Mr. Bayly.) Mr. Palfrey reminded that gentleman, that, though Massachusetts was by no means a perfect commonwealth, she was not too dot to learn, as he feared Virginia was.

Mr. Bayly wished to know whether Massachusetts was by no means a perfect commonwealth, she was not too dot to learn, as he feared Virginia was.

Mr. Palfrey said he did not know, but there was nothing prohibiting it. The selecten of Massachusetts.

Mr. Palfrey sheeved not. Perhaps the man was modest, and did not hike to take his seat in a body where all were of a different color. Would the gentleman like to have his seat in a legislative as sembly composed entirely of black men! [Immense laughter.]

Mr. Palfrey went on to show what Massachusetts and done in this matter and defended her libral measures towards the colored population of the state. Many of these were worthy men, and some of them were wealthy and intelligent men. Among these he had the pleasure of sfixing the seal of Massachusetts, as Secretary of State, to one of the companion of the state. Many of these were worthy men, and some of them were wealthy and intelligent men. Among these he had the pleasure of sfixing the seal of Massachusetts, and the pleasure of sfixing the seal of Massachusetts and the state of the state

The question was now taken at a late hour, and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table by yeas and mays, 125 to 44.

Correspondence from Connecticut.

TRINGS IN HARTFORD.

Harford, April, 1848.

Being on a visit with my brethren in this city, and enjoying with them the presence of the Comforter, it has been suggested that a few lines for the Reflector would not be unacceptable to your readers. The Lord has been pouring out his spirit graciously upon the Baptist churches, and the hearts of Christians have been made glad. Yesterday, Rev. Mr. Turabull baptized four upon their profession of faith in Christ, and received five by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter. Some of these were as good as 'new by letter, five by baptism. Ou the first Sunday in March, Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Stone baptimed thirteen. The work is still going on. And what is truly pleasant, there is no undue excisement, and the work of regeneration seems to be well done. Mr. Turnbull expressed his astisted with and the manufacturity were directed to the church, in the Christian experience of those who have lately been added to the Lord.

*Soc Lives of Saints.

blacks and whites; and if his son would treat any one not of his own color, with less respect than others, he should feel less affection for him than he now entertained.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, wished to know if he [Mr. Palfrey] would allow one of these black boys to be wedded to his daughter.

Mr. Palfrey said he should introduce no one to his family who was not agreeable to them, and the defence of a principle of hiserty did not suppose that he should be required to change the social relations of his own family. The gentleman might ask much more important and difficult questions than this.

Mr. Palfrey spoke further in defence of the meliorating laws of Massachusetts.

Mr. Palfrey spoke further in defence of the meliorating laws of Massachusetts hav, which did not allow her state efficers to provide for the recurous abhorrent. Mr. Bayly rose to reply. He did not mean to say anything unkind to the gentleman, whem, for his courtesy of manner and great propriety of conduct, he exteemed, but whose sentiments were most abhorrent. Mr. Bayly commented with some severity upon the Massachusetts hav, which did not allow her state efficers to provide for the rescuo of tigritive slaves. There was quite a running debate upon this topic, from which it appeared that Pennsylvania had done precisely the same thing as Massachusetts. There was put to the constitutional power in regard to fugitives from labor.

Mr. Bayly agrued these questions just half-way, leaving out all matter material to the constitutional power in regard to fugitives from labor.

Mr. Bayly agrued these questions just half-way, leaving out all matter material to the constitutional power in regard to fugitives from labor.

Mr. Bayly agrued these questions just half-way, leaving out all matter material to the other side. He forgot to say, what no one was pleased to state, that Chief Justice Taney had given it as his opinion that the state legislatures hap over to pass a restraining law prohibiting her officers from executing the law of 30, in regard to fu

Ashmun, in good taste, good temper, and even great good humor, did administer this rebuke. I have heard nothing better in the House for a long, long time.

Mr. Giddings was allowed to explain the law of 1783, and to define and defend it at some length.

Mr. Ashmun reminded the Southern members how Massachusetts semen had been treated in Carolina, Louisiana, and elsewhere. They were imprisoned, punished, maltreated, and their owners compelled to pay the cost of this illegal punishment. They would not even allow the validity of the constitution to be tried upon this point,—of debate.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, was permitted to rejoin in a few words, and the debate was now upon personal topics, though comparatively calm. Mr. Bayly amused the House by his arrogant manner always arrogant, though he appealed to the House to to say whether it was so or not,—as if members, one by one, were to nse and tell him he was arrogant, and supercillious, and haughty, as he really is. In regard to the colored citizens of Massachusetts into Virginia. The Virginia delegates were all appealed to by Mr. Bayly, to endorse him, and their silence was to be construed into an approval whether they had heard him or not.

Mr. Pendieton, of Virginia, was not willing thus to endorse in the dark, and said, not having heard he could not approve or disapprove.

Mr. Bayly, in much temper. Then there was to endorse in the dark, and said, not having heard he could not approve or disapprove.

Mr. Bayly, in much temper. Then there was no occasion for you to rise.

Mr. Pendleton. And there was no occasion for your appeal.

Mr. Dayly said, now he cared not what his colleague thought, and Mr. Pendleton retorted with some just rebuke of the uniform bad temper of his colleague, whose manner now he certainly din certainly din certainly din occasions, however much he might concur with him upon the subject of slavery. There was no Aboliton party in Virginia.

The question was now taken at a late hour, and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table by yeas and nays, 125 to 44.

The form and before in universal discontent among the interest of the section, but it is a great and attention of coursely. But it is a present term in universal discontent among the province of the section.

Things are tolerably quiet here at present, but in the form and the among cheered plants and the section and the section of the

berises with crowds of courtiers is real whome, that be livery of the such and the pravage cancer, on the why hough of the such and the pravage cancer, on the why hough of the such and the prevail of the such and the prevail which were an existing on a weetly example.

The London Mersing Post, quoting this attailer makes a comparison between the well limow's consideration of Erench arts and manufactures, and then green on texts—"We wester to say, that the greater part of the House of Lords, and of those who hold a high possition in the House of Commons, are hable to the same reproaches which are now cust at Louis Philippe, regarding the came of his expulsions. If their exacts we have the sum of the great mass of the propie. They are concerned about great properties, and profits of capital, and desirable alliances, and immense law suits. One main is courted, because he is very rich—another because he leads in great cases in the law courts another, because he is very rich—another because he leads in great cases in the law courts another, because he is referenced by the cause he leads in great cases in the law courts another, because, when his great untel dies, he will probably be member for the county—another because he is amusing at and after diamer—another because he is amusing at and after diamer—another he causes and the subscience of the governed.

In speaking of these lower classes of the governed.

In speaking of these lower classes of the governed.

In speaking of these lower classes of the courts and the industry is made, "whether work profits of the great may be a subscient of the county—another because he is amusing at and after diamer—another because he is amusing at an after diamer—another because he is amusing

throw overboard abuses which are at war with the happiness of the people and the safety of the State. In our city we have had and are to have a great meeting on the subject of the French Revolution. There is a determination by both parties, to have a full share of the thander and patriotic sympathy with the French. And this struggle shows itself first by one party calling a meeting by day-light. This is anticipated by a grand demonstration by brock-light under the guidance of the Hickory Club, who issued their behests in the name of requests that all citizens will illuminate. Of course, all thander and despair. On the other point of the thickory club, who issued their behests in the name of requests that all citizens will illuminate. Of course, all thands of houses not lit up, will have a streak of black over their names on the next list of proscribed office-holders, to be made up on the election of the next President. So we see clubs and cliques in our own land, apeing the clubs of Paris.

The grand flambeau procession comes off this evening, (April 13,) and doubtless will be well at tended, as the evening promises now to be very evening, (April 15.), and doubtless will be well at-tended, as the evening promises now to be very fine. There are to be three stands, and we have

New hampshire.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE-TEMPERANCE-RAILROADS.

Messas. Editors,—Since my last communication, several events have occurred of no ordinary moment. God in accomplishing his glorious purposes, and the fall of distinguished statesmen and the revolution of nations, help to fill up the Divine economy.

The revolution in France, may well awaken a hearty response in the bosom of every parinot and Christian. Every republican must rejeice to see another free government added to the list, iseding its example and influence to the great work of human freedom. Whatever may be the result, the Provisional Government has done nobly—has honored itself and proved true to the principles of universal liberty, in extending freedom to the slave. Liberty in France means another and a different thing from liberty in the United States. There it is freedom to all—here, to but a part. Here, we boast of our free institutions, but bind and beat and traffic in the bodies of one-sixth of its population; there liberty is not only proclaimed.

now the French princes who have sought our shores.'

It is not possible that the abuses of power in England can long continue. The people of England have, for years, been agitating the great question of what is there styled the 'voluntary principle,' in the support of the ministry. Our country has been the Tharos to the advocates of this movement party; and the disruption of the Free Church of Scotland, has brought home to their doors in England, the possibility of the support of the gospel, without the aid of a system of forced contributions. Ireland, too, claims relief from the tithes of Anglican churchmen, who draw large salaries for parishes in which not a dozen persons can be found who will attend their churches. All these facts go to show, that England must join the movement, and I trust the sagacity of these lords and commoners will now, as in days past, induce them to throw overboard abuses which are at war with that princess of the people and the safety of the State.

It has often been stated, as a slander against Calvinists, that they formerly held that infants.

fine. There are to be three stands, and we have no hand a great abundance of orators, who are glad to get hold of a new topic.

Friday, A. M.

The flambeau procession was a failure, and a band of music with a few men with a tri-colored flag, followed by a mob of boys, whose mops of tar had burned out before they had reached the Patent Office on their way down the city, was all that this demonstration amounted to; but it will admit of a brilliant description in the papers, and do just as well a hundred miles of, as if it had been all that it is represented to be. I presume the other than the represented to be the stands of the first presented to be the stands of the first protect by the few brethrer present: e-Benedict, that it is represented to be. I presume the other than the stands of the previous month, were reported by the few brethrer present: e-Benedict, that it is represented to be. that this demonstration amounted to; but it will admit of a brilliant description in the papers, and do just as well a hundred miles of, as if it had been all that it is represented to be. I presume the other party will not be outshone by their opponents, though the celat of being first in the demonstration, has been lost to them.

It is stated in the Intelligencer of to-day, that FATHER MATTHEW has been again compelled, (this is the word in the paragraph.) to defer his visit to this country. He has received a command, (this again is the word used,) of his Superior, to go to Rome, and will not reach this country until September next. Why this visit to Rome! What instructions is he there to receive! Why defer his visit to the month of September, just before the Presidential election! As a Jesuit, Father Matthew must do as he is bid. He has sworn to a 'bind obedicace' to his Superior, and to devote all the reputation and influence he has descreedly gained, in his labors for Temperance, to the policy of his Superior, wherever that may lead, and whatever crime may be required to be perpetrated. This language adopted with a knowledge of its full force, and is susceptible of being sustained from the highest authorities of the asscisty of Jesua. For esse, I believe the conspiracy of Rome is now, as ever, against the Bible, the liberty of thought and free; the conspiracy of Rome is now, as ever, against the Bible, the liberty of thought and free; and is susceptible of being sustained from the highest cuttor to Italy, it will have just as little of the leave not fiberty in it, as is compatible with the safety of his own life, and the throats of his cardinals, bishops and priests.

The control of the prope concedes a Constitution to Italy, it will have just as little of the leave not fiberty in it, as is compatible with the safety of his own life, and the throats of his cardinals, bishops and priests.

The constitution to Italy, it will have just as little of the leave not fiberty in it, as is compatible with the safety dinals, bishops and priests.

G. W.

P. S. Our excellent brother, Baron Stow, is in the city. His health is improving slowly, but to us he wears the aspect of one greatly enfeebled by disease. We hope our sunshine and the fragrance of our air, performed with blossoms and foliage just putting forth, may do much for his restoration. with which our denomination there has been af-flicted so long, it is wonderful to see what a great change for the better has been affected under God, through his instrumentality, and some efficient co-editions the second of through no.
Adjutors there.
Yours, very affectionately.
EARNEST.

presence useful to the service of the country. That obligation no longer exists. In obedience to the national will, I quit the country, but from the depth of exite, all my wishes shall be for your prosperity services. The purpose of the properties of the purpose of the properties of the post of the purpose of the post of the purpose of the purpose of the provisions to serve for a longer period.

The Prince addressed, on the same day, the following problemation to the army:

"On the point of separating from an army, a model of honor and courage, in the ranks of which I passed the freest period of my life, I can only wish I fresh triumphs. A new career will, perhapse, shortly open for its valor, which I am firmly confident it will gloriously accompliab. Offecrs, sub-officers, and soldiers.—I had hoped to combat again with you for the country. That honor is denied and accomplying the operative chases with provisions and accomplying the operative chases with provisions and for 46c. or 50c. (4d. or 5d.), composed of soup, one-third of a pound weight of meat, a good portion of vegetables, and a third of a litre of wine. These advantages are intended solely for the benefit of the operatives. The association has already 500,000f. (20,0001, at little portions) and services of the country. The association has already 500,000f. (20,0001, at little portion) and the proposed of soup, one-third of a pound weight of meat, a good portion of vegetables, and a third of a litre of wine. These advantages are intended solely for the benefit of the indigent classes of the operatives. The association has already 500,000f. (20,0001, at little provisions and services of the proposed of soup, one-third of a pound weight of meat, a good portion of vegetables, and a third of a litre of wine. These advantages are intended solely for the benefit of the proposed of portion of vegetables, and a third of a litre of wine. The association has already 500,000f. (20,0001, at little portion) and the proposed of the proposed of portion of vegetables

THE EX-KING AND QUEEN OF THE F BANCH.

following additional particulars of the escape of Louis Philippe have been furnished by a correspondent to the 'Hampshire [England] Independing was copied for insertion, several weeks ago, from the New York Recorder, but went off with many through things in the calamity that has josted

The backband of Gircle or an of a few countries. The common forms of the common of the separation of the service of the common o

rague incidental impulses. Instead of discussing the real objects announced for the meeting, the persons present were obliged, although unwillingly, to listen to Mr. Seaver, (Editor of an 'Infidel paper,') on the organization of labor; Mr. Mellen on Fourierism; and Abby Folson on anti-elavory and the rights of women.

The meeting was dissolved, after several inefectual motions to adjourn, at shoot half past to o'clock—a monument of the folly of attempting to do, setthout preparation, that for which no one has taken the pains to prepare.'

Foreign Miscellany.

From lase foreign papers received at this office.

TITLES TO FRENCH DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.—M.
Lamartine has made a report on the titles to be given to the diplomatic agents of the Republic. The principle on which he has acted is expressed as follows:—

Republican and democratic governments have no need, in their diplomatic relations with foreign powers, of the pressige of titles, of any great altabority of their agents abroad is in the name powers, of the pressing courts. The moral authority of their agents abroad is in the name ments and nations to which they restify to the governments and nations to which they are sent. A snail number of uniform, modest, and clear titles, significative of the forms and orders of functions of uniform, modest, and clear titles, significative of the forms and orders of functions of uniform, modest, and clear titles, significative of the forms and orders of functions of uniform, modest, and clear titles, significative of the forms and orders of functions of uniform, modest, and clear titles, significative of the forms and orders of functions of uniform, modest, and clear titles, significative of the forms and orders of functions of uniform, modest, and clear titles, significative of the forms and orders of functions of uniform, modest, and clear titles, significative of the forms and orders of functions of uniform, modest, and clear titles, significative of the forms and orders of functions of functions of uniforms in the respec

HENRY AND FRANCIS D'ORLEANS.—The Provisional Government has received two letters from the Duke d'Aumale and Prince of Joinville, in which they announce their having quitted the French ter-

they announce their having quitted the French territory and given up the command of Algeria to the officers appointed by the Provisional Government. The 'Moniteur Algerien' of the 5th inst., contains the following, addressed by the Duke d'Aumale to the inhabitants of Algeria:—

'Faithful to the duties of 'a citizen and a soldier, I remained at my post as long as I considered my presence useful to the service of the country. That obligation no longer exists. In obedience to that the duties of the country, but from the depth of exile, all my wishes shall be for your prosperity and the glory of France, which I should have been anxious to serve for a longer period.

among them.

If The correspondents of Rev. N. Hooper, late of North Deerfield, N. H., will direct communications to him at Somersworth, Great Falls.)

N. H. Mr. Hooper entered upon his labors with the church at the latter place in January last.

If The Charleston, S. C., Mercury avows it self no more pleased with the position of the Old Hunkers, in reference to Slavery, than the Barnburners. The former, it looks upon as more adroit, and the latter, as more outspoken; but it regards both as aiming at the same end. It is not at all satisfied with the obeisance of the most obsequious of Northern aspirants for the Presidency; whereupon the National Era remarks that there is 'no half-way house on the downward road. The law given by slavery to non-slaveholding aspirats to the Presidency, is as brief and pointed as the curse pronounced upon the serpent—'On thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat, all the days of thy life.'

If We learn from the Vermont Chronicle, that

We learn from the Vermont Chronicle, that mont have elected Henry B. Smith, Professor in Amherst College, as their Orator for the next Commencement. John G. Whittier has been elected to the Loth of They substitute. Poet, Rev. Chas. Wadsworth, of Troy, substitute

Rev. F. Bestor, late of Middlefield, has entered upon his labors as pastor of the Baptist church, Chesterfield, Ms., where correspondents

IIP President Bacon, of Columbian College, writes to the Richmond Religious Herald, that Mr. John Witters, of Alexandria, D. C., has

anting to \$10,000 IP Rev. B. C. Crandall has removed from Springfield, Ms., to Saugerties, N. Y., and requests correspondents to address him at the latter

Newton appears to be adding to its educa

Our English letter, the present week, wil

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—Monday, April 17.—SENATE.—Passed to be enacted.—Bills to incorporate the Shawmut Manufacturing Co.; the Grocers' Bank; Bank of Barre; Cheshire Iron Works; to increase the capital stock of the Milk Branch Railroad: The State of the Milk Branch Railroad of the Milk Branc MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—Monday, April 1877.—SENATE.—Phased to be enacted—Bills to incorporate the Shawmut Manufacturing Co.; the Grocers' Bank; Bank of Barre; Cheshire Iron Works; to increase the capital stock of the Milk Row Bleaching Co.; to establish the Harvard Branch Railroad; resolve on the petition of Hiram L. Poland.

Branch Railroad; resolve on the petition of Hiram
L. Poland.
Passed to be engrossed—Bills to change the location of a Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in Metheun; to incorporate the Neponset Cotton Factory; to incorporate the Sandwich Savings Bank; concerning the Agricultural Branch Railroad; to incorporate the Sandwich Savings Bank; concerning the Agricultural Branch Branch Railroad Co.

House—It was ordered, in concurrence with the Senate, that Messrs. Gray, Wilkinson and Dewer, be a Committee to present the thanks of the Legislature to the Hen. Edward Everett, for the appropriate and elequent Eulogy on John Quincy Adams, delivered by him on the 15th inst., and to request a copy for the press.

Resolves on the petition of the guardian of the Punkapog Indians; relating to the Fall River Indians; to authorize the sale of real estate by the First Baptist Church and Society in Stoughton; to incorporate the Plympton Branch Railroad Company; to exteed the time for locating the Stoneham Branch Railroad; severally ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to establish the South Reading Branch Railroad was ordered to be engrossed.

SALEM First Department of Salem, as we learn from the Reading Branch Railroad as present, but will resume his duties in the sum of the sum of the Board of Education at present, but will resume his duties in the sum of Salem, as we learn from the Reading Branch Railroad can be a proportion to the guardian at the sum of one thousand dollars, for his appearance at Court for trial, next month; for want of methods and the sum of t

SALEM FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department of Salem, as we learn from the Register, num-SALEM FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department of Salem, as we learn from the Register, numbers 652 members, all volunteers. Their apparatus consists of 10 Engines, 13 Hose Carriages, 3 Sail Cars, (something, we believe, peculiar to Salem) and 1 Car furnished with hooks, ladders, &c. The whole amount expended by this Department during the past year, was \$3,396,34, including the building of three new cisterns. The general expenses of the Department amounted to only \$740,11.

the past year, was \$3,396,34, including the building of three new cisteries. The general expenses of the Department amounted to only \$740,11.

PROFERTY OF MARRIED WOMES.—The new law, says the Traveller, which has just been enacted in New York, for the protection of married women in the enjoyment of property, provides that the real and personal property of which a woman may be possessed at the time of her marriage, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be lisbe for the destos of the husband contracted before the passage of the act. Women also may receive gifts and bequests, and hold the same for their own separate use; and the same shall not be liable for the debts of their husbands.

Rum and Murder.—Titus Foster, a wealthy farmer, in Hebron, New York, recently stabbed and killed his son. The old man was a hard driver.

the protracted meeting, though the interest, we understand, has by no means subsided. The 1st Presbyterian and Methodist churches have also been sharing in the interest, and our Dutch Reformed friends have some pleasant indications among them.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Columbian steam-ship Magdaleas, built in New York for New Grendan and Carthagena, built in New York for New Grendan and Carthagena, how her passage in the river to Carthagena. Capt. Beckman, of steamer New Grenada, was a passenger, and was killed with nine others. The boat was blown to pieces.

Weekly Summary.

The schooner 'Credit Chief' arrived at Rochester on the 7th, with a cargo of 4,500 bushels of wheat from Canada. The first importation this

A young son of Erastus Hopkins, Eaq., member of the House from Northampton, was scalded to death on Saturday evening, at his father's house. The servant maid left him in a room with a kettle of the Baptist church, Flat Brook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

The correspondent of the Javinal of Commerce says that the Duke of Wellington, since he entered the army, has received of the public money the enormous sum of \$8,000,000. His various offices yield him a salary of over £12,000.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier states that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt by the citizens of that place on the 6th inst. The Norwalk (Ohio) Herald also states that on the same evening there were two successive shocks at that place, something like ten minutes time intervening, which shook the houses very sensibly in all parts of the town.

The University of Mississippi advertises for five Professors, one of them to the President of the University. The salary of the President will be \$2000, of the Professors \$1500, and houses will be provided for them free of charge.

The Legislature of New York, which by the new Constitution is limited to a session of 100 days, ter-minated its session on Wednesday noon, after pass-ing 361 acts.

Hon. Horace Mana has taken his seat in Congress. The Salem Register says he does not intend to resign his office as Secretary of the Board of Education as present, but will resume his duties in the summer, as soon as Congress shall adjourn.

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PRICES—A deduction from last week's prices to the ex-tent of 37] ets. per bushred has been made. A few super-lative brought 97,00. as in quality.
WORKING CATTLE—In respect, and cales from T2 a
S0, S0, S3, 110, and up to S130.
Cows AND CALVES—In good demand, and sales from

Calm be her sleep? as the breast of the ocean, When the sun is reclining upon its still wave; She dream not of life, nor its storany commotion, For the surges of trouble recede from her grave

Calm be her sleep! may the tall grass wave lightly Above the meek boson that blessed us of yore; Like a bird, it has found out a region more brightly To nestle its pinion,—but glad us no more!

In Hollis, N. H., 5th inst., Mrs. Hannah Hardy, 23. The deceased has soon followed her departed hubband, Mr. John Hardy, and her more recently departed brother, immore the party of the sickness was in the handless times to be a first time of the sickness was in the handless times to be a first time of the sickness was in the handless of the sickness was the handless of the test of the sickness was the handless of the test of the test of the sickness was the sickness of the test of

dren, feel their repeated bereavements much, but have the consolation that all is well with the departed ones.—(Cond. In Concord, N. H., Mr. John Sauborn, late of Bedford, 3d yrs., 6 mov. Mr. S. was a highly useful member of society, and a liberal supporter of the institutions of religion and morality; naturally spright and amiable in all his interceurse and deportment, he was much beloved in all the circles in which he moved, and his sudden resnoval from among us is deeply deplored. He has left a wife and on child, to feel a loss that no human power can repair.

[Conn. In Concord, N. H., of consumption, Mrs. Am B., wife of Mr. Charke E. West, 27. Mrs. W. united with the Baptist charch in C. in 1853. The delicate state of her health prevented her from being axtensively active in promoting the cause of Christ, but she ever manifested an ardent attachment to the church and the interests of region generally. In her last sickness, her bodily suffering was great, but religion triumphed over all her pains. During the early part of her sickness, her bodily suffering was great, but religion triumphed over all her pains. During the saving tripment of the sickness, her bodily suffering was great, but religion triumphed over all her pains. During the saving tripment of the righteous, the content of the change. As the time drew near, her joys increased, and she longed to depart. She exhorted all around her to be faithful, desired them not to weep for her, and with the language of triumph on her tongue, closed her eyes upon earth, to open them upon the heavenly glory. Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my late and be the death of the righteous, and let my late and be the language of the grant. She exhorted all around her help and the condition of the condition of the strength of the righteous, and let my late and be the death of the righteous, and let my late and be the death of the righteous, and let my late and be the death of the righteous, and let my late and the language of triumph on her tongue, closed her

In Concord, N. H., March 23, after a short illness, Mr Samuel Curtis, 42. The deceased was a highly esteemed citizen, and his loss is deeply deplored.—[Com.

In Akron, Summit Co., O., Feb. 4, of debility, Mrs. Temperance P., wife of Rev. Linus Austin, in the 71st year of her age. The deceased was born at Killingworth, C., Oct. 20, 1777; was taptized at Wilnington, V., Sept. 13, 1805, by Etler Madison. Since that time, she table the connected with five different churches, in all of which her walk has been such as nerver, to the knowledge of her friends, to be a source of complaint or cause of give for the fire of the fire of

Special Notices.

Massachusetts Baptist Convention. The next quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Courention will be held at the house of Dea. Asa Wil-bur, No. 28 Green St., Boston, on Wednesday, the 3d of May ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is required of all the churches aided by the Conven-tion, to report to the Board some time during the present month.

Brookline, April 17, 1848. Annual Meetings.

The American Baptist Missionary Union will hold its next annual meeting in the meeting-house of the Lst Baptist church in Trov, N. Y., on Thorsday, May 18th ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The annual seruon will be preached by Bert. J. N., Granger, of Rhode Island, or Rev. M. J. Rhoess, of Delaware, his alternative, Res. Sec. Brookline, March 15, 1848.

The Board of Managers of the A. B. M. Union will hold their 34th annual meeting in the meeting-house of the 1
Baptist church in Troy, N. Y., on the Tuesday precedit
the meeting of the Union, May 16, at 10, A. M.
By order of the Executive Committee,
WILLIAM LEVERETT, Rec. Sec.
Missionary Rooms, Boston, March 20, 1848.

Ministerial Conference,

The next Ministerial Conference of the Franklin Co. Baptisf Association will be held with brother Dimock, at Colerain, on the first Tuesday in May next, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by brother Farmly, of Shelmer Falls. Rowe, April 8, 1848.

The next ministers' meeting of the Wachusett Association will be held with brother G. Carpenter, at Westmitter, the first Toesday in May, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Barre, April 14, 1848.

G. W. CATE.

The Hampden Co. Ministerial Conference will hold its next session with Rev. M. G. Clark, of Springfield, or Monday, May lat, at 2 o'clock, P. M. PERKINS, Sec.

Ministers' Meeting. oro', on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. J. F. BURBANK, Sec.

Hampden Co. Foreign Missionary Society. The annual meeting of this Society will take place on Tuesday, May 2d, at the meeting-house of the 1st Baptist hurch in Springfield.

N. M. PERRIES, Sec. Notice.

There will be a lecture at the First Baptist church, (Rev. Mr. Neale's,) next Sabbath evening, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock.

CORE YOUR COUGHS.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured an obstinate and distressing cough, attended with pain in the side and breast, which I had contracted while running a beat on the James River and Kanawha Canal, which business I had to quit on account of my becoming too weak and unfit to discharge my duty as a captain, and during the winter it grew worse. I procured two bottles of Wistar's Balsam, and I believe it has relieved me. I can therefore recommend it to all those afflicted in a similar manner.

JOSPH R. BEAL.

Scottville, Virginia, June 15, 1847.

Buy none but Dr. Wistar's, with I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Boy none but Dr. Wistar's, with I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
For sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

ETAIL PRICES INSIDE QUINCY MARKEY.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb. - 18 a 28 do. West's, do. 9 a 10 do. to, per lb. 18 do. west's, do. 8 a 9 do. for meal 4 a 6 do. West's, do. 6 a 12 do. for meal 4 a 6 for meal 4 PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb. - 18 a 28 do. West'a, do. 9 a 10 Volume 10 do. 10 b, per lb. 16 a 25 do. West'a, do. 9 a 10 Volume 10 do. West'a, do. 9 a 10 Volume 10 do. West'a, do. 9 a 10 Volume 10 do. West'a, do. 6 a 12 do. West'a, do. 6 a 12 do. 4 d

WHOLESALE PRICES INSIDE QUINCY MARKET. BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, per bbl.

cash price 10 00 a 12 00
do. Prime 9 00 a 9 50
Nary Mess, 10 00 a 11 00
No. 1 do. 10 00
Pork, Bos'n, ex. cl. a 18 00
Disio, ex. clear a 15 00
do. Clear a 15 00
do. Clear a 15 00
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

14 00 No. 16 24 1 Chrese, bost, too. 7 is 8
Tenud and Needle Store.

UNC FIRST SPECIAL SOCIAL SPECIAL SPECIA Lump, 1/0 lbs. 16 a 24 | Cheese, best, ton, 7½ a Th., best, per ton 17 a 24 | do. common, do. 5 a Shipping, do. 7 a 10 | Eggs, per 100 doz. a 1 PRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, per libl. 2 00 a 2 50 Onions, bhl. 1 25 a Potnions, do. 2 00 a 3 50 Firkins, do. 5 50 a 5 56 Rotts, do. a 1 25 Peppers, do. 8 00 a 3 50 Carrets, do. a 1 25 Mangors, do. 8 00 a 160

HENRY PETTES & CO. No. 224 Washington Street, CORNER OF SUMMER STREET, BOSTON,

WILL sell all that remains of their large and valuable Stock of Goods. At Auction, in 30 Days, and in the mean time will mark down and sell, at less t

MORE THAN 100 PACKAGES OF GOODS,

Selected expressly for this Spring's Retail Trade.
It is well known that we slwnys sell goods of the be quality, and as we have determined to relinquish the DGoods business, purchasers can rely upon great bargair For the future, we shall devote ourselves exclusively the Manufacture and Sale of Carpetings.

CLOSING PRICES OF GOODS. Superior Ginghams, at 6d. Extra do. at 11 ets. London Prints, at 12½ ets.

Extra French France, at 17 cts.
Fine Mouseelin de Laines, at 20 cts.
Rich Cashmere Shawls, at 35, (former price, \$10.)
Printed Paris Shawls, at 48, (former price, \$8.)
Rich Long Shawls, at 18 and \$20, (formerly 25 and \$20.
Extra Rich Silks, at 62; cts., (former prices, 87; cts
and \$1,00.)

HENRY PETTES & CO.

1848.

Spring Style.

I AM now prepared to offer my old and new customers, if for gentlemen and youth, for spring and summer, at wholesale and retail, a very extensive assortment of Hats and Cape, which cannot fail to sait the most economical and prudent purchaser.

Store and Chambers, 173 Washington St.

14.—dtis

W. M. SHUTE. Spring Style.

Pure Juice of the Grape for the

Youths' Penny Gazette. VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per pk. 23 | Oncions, dor. bun. 25 | Beets, bushel - 62 a 75 | Beans, do. 1 50 a 2 6 | Tarrips, bushel - 52 a 1,00 | Squashes, doze bunches, 75 a 1,00 | Spinach, bushel, 75 a 1,00 | Spinach, 50 a 1,00 |

One Price Store.

For Sale, or to Let, A COMMODIOUS building, capable of accounts the Dry Goods, Greeness and Provision In which are much medical in the neighborhood, circle Free Gorners, Darchester. For terms, which will be apply at No. 25 Footer 'What.

New and Rich Goods. GEORGE B. FOSTER.

SEEDS.

BETAIL PRICE

SWINK—A large supply, and prices somewhat reduced, sy, 5,62½ a 6,75, at wholesale; at retail, about 1 cant ad-

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, April 17. At market, 40 Beef Cattle, and 1600 Swine,
Price-BEEF CATTLE-S6 a 6].
SWIFE-At wholesale, Onio Hogs at 5 a 6; New York
logs, 5j a 6j.

. NEW YORK MARKET, April 10. At market, 1000 Beef Cartle, 400 Sheep and Lamba.
BEEF CATTLE—We quote \$7 a \$,50 per cwt. A
material advance upon rairs last week. About 100 annold.
SHEEF AND LAMES—Sales at \$2,50 to 6,00 a \$6,50.
All sold.

REV. WILLIAN HADDE, DR. GEORGE SHATTUCE, Beron. DEA. S. G. SHIPLEY, REV. WILLIAN ALLEN, Quincy. DR. J. WILD, Braintree.

Newton Young Ladies' Institute.

Warren Ladies' Seminary.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commenc Wednesday, April 19th, and continue fifteen or six weeks.
The examinations at the close of the winter session will be held on Monday and Tuesday next.
Applications for admission to the school may be made at Applications for admission to the school may be made at the Seminary, or to

A. M. GAMMELL, Principal.

Warren, R. I., March 21, 1848.

12—4t

II In consequence of the great increase of our Carpet Business, we shall close our Dry Goods Stock at

GREAT BARGAINS, FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY. ENTIRE STOCK

DRY GOODS.

AT LESS THAN PRIME COST.

GEORGE B. FOSTER,

29 TREMONT ROW, BOSTOR,

HASO N HAND, and is constructly receiving, a fewtrate associators of the following syticide, which he offew few rale, of wholesial or retail, vis:

Ladion'and Genfromen's Gold and filter Watthers,

Gold Channs, of the stoot modern patterns.

Silver Ten Seta—Pitchers, Curp. Leibs; Ten, Dessect and Table Sponna; Fish, Butter and Fruit Kairen;
Table and Dessert Kairen and Forks; Sets of Kairen,
Farks and Spoons in cases, for children.

Plated Coffee and Ten. Uran, Tox Kertles, Ton Sen,
Tox, Sugar and Cream Puts; Weiners, Cabe Bankets,
Casters, Turrens, Butter Consers, Toxis Rachs, Cardioticks, Lamps, Sanfers and Toxis, Cammion WarBatter and Fish Knives, Concern Scienmanion WarRaches and Concern Science and Tran Uran und
Ten Kettles.

Knives and Forks, plated on stock.

Bronzed and Britannia Coffee and Tea Urus and Tea Kettles.

Britannia Tea Ware, Lamps, and Communius Sets, different sizes, of the best quality.

Table Cutlery, of all descriptions, fine and communius generalizes, in sets and by the dozen; Knives slows, of salve quality for Silver Forks, with Carvers to matth.

Tea Traps, of meletra styles and every variety.

Japanned Plate Warmers and Plantahed Tim Dish

Japanared Plate Warmers and Plantaked To Dish Covers, of all sizes.

Rich Parker Clocks, Gilt, Bronsed and Elway, Basment Timepiecos—all uncrusted.

Church and Parler Lamps, Castelakes, Girac-tales and Candlesticks, of every theorepities, and of very best manufacture.

Also—A variety of Rich Ornamental Artistics, for presents—Bronsed and Ornole Inhestack, Carl and Flower Vases, Thermometers, Watch Banatis, Gold and Silver Precil Cases and Thimbles, Fearl, Ivory and Shell Card Cases and Papier Mach Inhatands, Partfalles, Hand Screens and Card Dishes.

Silver Ware, of every description, menufactured to order in a superior manner.

The Sabbath School Lyre,

A COLLECTION of hymns and music, original and, selected, for general me in Stabhash schools. Prepared for the New England Stabhash School Union. This work contains 80 pages. There are 200 hymns and 47 pieces of music. Many of the hymns are original, as is also a large portion of the mosic. The following are some of the notices it has received from the press. "We perceive that this music and hymnshorth, which we have before noticed with commendation, has shready passed to a second edition. The work is every where well spoken of by the press, by superintendents and teachers and by professed musicisms. The following complimentary notice has been handred on from Mr. H. Waters, who is a macher of music in Charlestown:

bound and tastefully arranged,"—[Hos. Reports For sale at the Depository, 79 Cornhill, Bos 812,50 per hundred.

Boston, March 30, 1848.

KIMBALL & FISK, NO. 28 WASHINGTON STREET, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail

-DEALER IBHIRTS, STOCKS, SELF-ADJUSTING CRAVATS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, COLLARS, READYMADE LINEN, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.

MERCHANT TAILORS

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS Merchants and others visiting Boston, will find this a desirable place to purchase any article worn by Gendamsa, as we keep an extensive associations, amonfacture our own goods, and sell set such prices as to give entire satisfaction to any person who will flavor us with a call.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT CAN BE FOUND A SPLENDED ASSE Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskin, and RICH VESTINGS. Which we will make up to order into g

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

In the best and most fashionable man Every one intending to purchase any of the above arti-cles, will make a great saving, and get the best of Clothing, by calling at this establishment. KIMBALL & PISK.

A Card. A Card.

M. WM. HAYMEN Tailor, would inform his friends
and the poble, that he has located himself at the Outfitting Entablishment of Messrs. Kindhall & Pisk, No. 38
Washington street, where he would be happy in fernish his
customers with every description of Genteel Carthing.

13—14

Carpets.

ONE of the largest and perhaps the most choice stock of CARPETING is the market, embracing all the mand qualities from the most approved manufacturins that have been tested for duralisity in fabric and colors.

Tapeatry, Brussels, Three Ply SUPERFINE AND MEDIUM QUALITIES

MASTPACTURED TO ORDER IS SEW PATTERES, Adapted to Parlors, Basements and Chamber PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS,

For Dining Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabies, Raibund Cars, &c. Straw Mattings, Stair Rode, Window Shados and Fixtures.

COTTON AND WOOLEN BOCKINGS. From 1 1-3 to 3 yards wide. RUGS, MATS, &c., To which the attention of purchasers at wholeanle or pa-tail is respectfully solicited,

AT THE HANOVER STREET Carpet Warehouse,

Corner of Blackstone struct, by WM. P. TENNY. Alexander Strong & Co.,

A RE opening a superior stock of Men's, Woman's and Children's Bosts and Shou of almost every variety, mitable for the spring rade.

Also, Patent Robbers, of Hurtsborn & Co., Providence
City Co., Hoyward, Cander, New Jersey and other mani-City con, parymen, con the facturers.

Our goods have long been well known, and are unpuntionably as desirable, in every respect, as any to be found in the market. We offer them for the importion of country manchants, with the assurance that is all eases when they do not give established, as well make them good.

ALEX. STRONG & CO.,

6—Basic Strong & Courter St.

The Samily Circle.

The Marseilloise Hymn.

The Marsefloise Hyum is the National Lyric of France, and will be sung in Europe, with wild estillosissum, where tellows are thickest in the fight for freedom. We cry from the Tribune, what is termed 'an old tut admittee translation of the Marseilles Hyum.'

translation of the Marweilles Hymn."
Ye sons of France awake to glory,
Hark, hark what surriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives and grandsires heary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a raffian band,
Affright and desolute the land,
While nears and liberty its bleeding! While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

(CHORUS.)—To arms! to arms ye brave! Th' averaging sword unsheath!

Murch on, murch on-all hearts resolves On Liberty or Death!

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling, Which treach'rous kings confederate mise; The dogs of war let loose are howling, And lot our fields and cities blass. And shall we basely view the rain, While lawless force, with guilty stride, Spreads desolation far and wide, With crioss and blood his hands imbruing?

With luxury an I pride surrounded, Their thirst of gold and power unbounded-To mete and vend the light and air.

Like beasts of burden would they load us,

Like tyrants bid their slaves adore; But man is man, and who is more! Nor shall they longer lash and good us-

O, Liberty! can man resign thee, O, Liberty! can man resign thee, Once having filt by generous flame? Can dungeons, botts and bars confine thee, Or whips thy noble spirit tame? Too long the world has weps, beweiting That falsehood's dagger tyrants wish!; But Freedom is our sword and shield,

For the Christian Reflector.

Home. With easy force it opens all the cells, Where memory slept.

Next to the possession of strong moral and religious principle, a recurrence to the asso-ciations of childhood is undoubtedly of value mpering the passions and brightening the er, more noble features of the character. It does particularly so in those who for years It does particularly so in those who for years have been strangers to its influence, and whose inclinations have been formed amid the turmoils of a business world. It is of value to every man, irrespective of years or station. For whatever the dignity of his intellect and the strength of his resolution, both will glow with renewed vigor, although possibly with a milder, more genial spirit. amid the associations of home. To the man of piety, it must be enhanced in value for it amid the associations of home. To the man of piety, it must be enhanced in value, for it is more symbolical than aught else on earth, of that calm communion, and uninterrupted enjoyment which he trusts will centre in heaven. It affords a freer scope than other relations of life, for that kindliness of heart, which should be grounded on Christian love. To the man of no Christian experience it is rcely less valuable; for in the absence of for a higher and nobler home, this
one still tells of purity, and often checks the growth of misanthropy which may have been rankling at the heart. With a heart disgusted at the selfishness, the cold policy, which meets him where he expects to gnanimity and candor, he turns with easure to scenes that tell of years that new no guile, to hearts which he believes yet beat with no emotions but those of truthfulness. A communion with such hearts and such erms, fiten sends him back to the world, with something of that elevated determination which the true Christian draws in such superior quality from the closet. Home, gither of childhood, or that of riper years, is inferior in influence upon character, only othose associations that take hold of the oracles those associations that take hold of the control of God, and nothing but these can accomplish more in controlling the destinies of an individual. The man who, when a boy, found home the centre of attraction, and yielded his inclinations to its influence, will ever cherish

Walks in London. ST. GILES.

for no other object.

It is not my present purpose to attempt a description of this infamous portion of London, whose fame is known the world over. I will confine myself to one street, called

I will confine mysen to Church Lane.
There is one alleviating feature in the excruciating poverty of England which we have not in America. The poor have no control over their poverty. They cannot be blamed not in America. The poor have no control over their poverty. They cannot be blamed so much if they do fall into vice, for they are driven to it. With us it is different. Poverty and vice have not this excuse. If a man or woman will flee into the country, in America. he or she can get employment, consequently

But here the country is full to overflowing with poor, wretched creatures, and to the city they come as a final resort, where a few pennies may be gained by selling fruit, sweeping

Here they come and huddle together in vast numbers, sleeping like the beasts of the field. Aye! the beasts would rebel against such t as these poor wretches receive from

a stern Fate.
A few weeks since, the London Statistical Society appointed a Committee to examine the sanitory condition of Church Lane, in St. Giles. A friend of mine was on that committee and gave me some facts and descriptions that appalled me. The Lane is 300 feet long and contains 32 houses. It is lighted to the contains a supplied three transports of the contains that appalled me. by 3 gas lights, and water is supplied es a week, but no tanks or tubs were to be found. I will simply give two or three houses that he visited, as a fair average of the whole. Many things are too disgusting to enter the columns of a newspaper, and, there-fore, I shall only give some of the leading

facts.

The first house that the Committee visited, 45 persons, only 6 rooms and 12 beds!—windows broken in—filth abounded. In the second there were 50 persons and only 13

In the third there were 61, and only 9 beds averaging nearly 7 persons to a bed. And these of all ages, sexes, and conditions! This is as horrible a state of things as ever one could imagine to exist, and, as it is a real, stern fact there is no virtue in shutting one's eyes to it. A majority of the windows were broken, and the cold night-winds could not fail to sweep in and inflict colds and con-sumption upon the inmates.

The occupations of this miserable class are of great variety—some are fruit-dealers, some sweeps, some knife-grinders, some mendicants, some crossing-sweepers, some street-

sweeps, some knile-grinders, some mendi-cants, some crossing-sweepers, some street-singers, and many thieves and prostitutes. The Committee say in their Report:
'In these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown up brothers and sisters, stranger adult males and females, and swarms of shildren the sick, the dying, and the of children,-the sick, the dying, and the dead, are herded together with a proximity and mutual pressure which the brutes would resist; where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life, where I sense of propriety and self-respect must be

Such is the state of Church Lane. Would that it were alone in its notoriety. Alas! there are many others quite as bad. But how much these poverty-stricken things are me for their state is a solemn question

to answer. It may all be very nice for us to shrug our shoulders up at such recitals and look with complacency upon our own healthy, benignant smile, how he set off his own clean, and comfortable condition, and talk condemptuously of vice and poverty, but the reflection will force its way to every heart. Are not these poor creatures as goor as we gan to live, then suddenly giving a spring and off again like a shot, bounding, tearing, who has been conversant with the state of the poor for years in this great city, said to me good man was totus in illo; how he spoke one day, 'I tell you, my friend, so strong is the downward tendency of poverty that I actually believe were the middle and upper classes to be to-morrow thrown into the condition of these beings—a very few months would suffice to create their full quota of thieves and prostitutes.'

would suffice to create their full quota of thieves and prostitutes.\(^1\)

I would not by any means be understood as apologising for wickedness, only would I say that it does not become the rich to judge the poor harshly. Hunger is a terrible enemy. Virtue, even, cannot always face it. Here is a seamstress. By working IS hours a day she can earn a dry loaf and a miserable cot to sleep upon. No sun, no moon, or stars has she. No flowers, except in her hasty dreams. Another coarse is before here-she sees in it path flowers, sun, stars, and bread, bread in pleuy. Can we judge her harshly, no to save such beings, not by religious cant, but by bread. Give them homes and they will shine as brightly as our own sisters. Thank God the flock a tree tree man, who had brought up a stone bigger than his own big head; then how who let him set off the ships the ships own, and how wonderfully it ran? what there are many British philanthropists who as orightly as our own sisters. Thank God! his own, and how wonderfully it ran? what there are many British philanthropists who are struggling for their poor brethren. They sible places! and how it went further up the are cornect—they must and will succeed. The truth is beginning to be understood, that a nation cannot contain a few privileged and of immense wealth, without a vast number of unprivileged and poverty-stricken ones.

Indifference to Sabhath Schools.

of immense wealth, without a vast number of unprivileged and poverty-stricken ones.
May the day soon come when American and British slaves shall lift up their hands and say, 'We are free!'—Ch. Citizen.

Douth's Department.

The Polite Girl.

There was nothing; no, not a dash of the high-life-below-stairs vulgarity in her courte-sies to the gardener, or the stable-boy.-The chimney-sweep was just as sure of a gentle and gracious reception. In short, little Ellen could not, though she had tried, have laid could not, though she had tried, have laid aside the bland and most urbane qualities of her manner. As little was she capable of divesting them of their real grace, or of having them mistaken for affected airs and mock civilities. She was polite merely because she could not help it. True, her politeness was excessively ludicrous sometimes, and now and then rather embarrassing, when it implianted others. by taking upon itself to speak ing them mistaken for affected airs and mock civilities. She was polite merely because she could not help it. True, her politeness was excessively ludicrous sometimes, and now and then rather embarrassing, when it implicated others, by taking upon itself to speak for them. Thus I overheard her one morning prefacing a message I had given for the boot-cleaner, with my 'compliments' (she was polite enough to call me her master, which I was not.) her master's compliments, and he thought the boots had not been quite so well polished of late! She never received even a command from any one without a 'thankee,' and she always took a letter from the postman with a nice little courtesy, and a smile of acknowledgre-art that implied a sense of obligation for his kindness in

out a 'thankee,' and she always took a letter from the postman with a nice little courtesy, and a smile of acknowledgment that implied a sense of obligation for his kindness in bringing it. 'My master's much obliged,' shewould sometimes say, as she handed two-pence. I'm not sure that she did not, one wet day, crown her politeness by offering to come and ask me to lend the postman my umbrella; she was certain he would get wet; and carrying other people's letters too!

One occasion I particularly recollect, and it affords a good illustration of Ellen's sensitiveness on the score of giving trouble. A man had brought me some books, for which, on delivery, she impressively thanked him; when, as he was turning away, it occurred to him that he had a letter to deliver with the packet, and he began to search industriously in his bag. Observing the anxiety with which he pried into the corners of it, she said to him, in her excess of good-nature, 'Oh, sir, pray don't trouble yourself.'

'Trouble myself!' returned the honest man, elevating his eyebrows rather contemptuously, why, if I have a letter to deliver as well as the books, I must deliver it, musn't I?' and he proceeded with his search for a minute or two, when Ellen's good-natured concern for him broke out again, with, 'I'm sorry to keep you waiting.'

for it a liveliness of regard, that can be felt him broke out again, with, 'I'm sorry to keep any labor or sacrifice we make, when we take

any labor or sacrifice we make, when we take a retrospective view of our lives in the light of eternity. For we are rapidly hastening to the judgment where we must give an account there's no letter here; certainly not; well, I thought I had one.'

'Oh, sir!' cried Ellen, bent on tranquillizing his mind, and settling the matter with

ing his mind, and settling the matter with the truest politeness and delicacy of feeling, 'oh, sir, never mind; I dare say it doesn't

coh, sir, never mind; I dare say it doesn't signify; another time, perhaps!"

Ellen's stay in my landlady's service was not of long dura ion; for my landlady herself was taken suddenly ill—was dying. A friend of the invalid sent twice a day to any inverted to the invalid sent twice a day to any inverted to the invalid sent twice a day to any inverted to the invalid sent twice a day to any inverted to the invalid sent twice a day to any inverted to the invalid sent twice a day to any invalid the farmer could raise that was not invalid the farmer could raise that was not invalid the farmer could raise that was not profitable as fruit, if his land was suitable. quire how, she had slept and how she had sat up. Ellen regularly brought down the answer, 'My missis's compliments, and she has had a very indifferent night;' or 'My missis's compliments, and she feels, very weak to day.' This went on for six weeks, twice a day for six weeks, and Ellen seemed to grow more and more sensible of the kindness and attention every time the messenger came. The compliments were sent back as usual, but the intelligence became sadder and sadder. At length, one day, when the friendly inquiry after the health of her mistress came as before, poor Ellen crept to the door with swollen eyes streaming with tears, and sobbed out the melancholy answer, 'My missis's compliments, and she died this morning at 8 o'clock.' Here is the 'ruling passion' displaying its strength, not exactly in death, but in its close neighborhood.— Laman Blanchard. in its close neighborhood .- Laman Blanchard.

Moralist and Miscellanist.

Childlike Simplicity in the Great.

The following very interesting incident relating to Dr. Chalmers, we find in the last tree, he had been able to get an entirely new number of the North British Review. It top to an old tree, in three years time. This finely illustrates the simplicity that is often to the seen in truly great men.

seen in truly great men.

He was childlike in his simplicity:—
though in understanding a full-grown man,
he was himself a child in many things.
Coleridge says, every man should include
all his former selves in his present; as a tree
has its former selves in his present; as a tree
has its former years' growths inside its last,
so Dr. Chalmers bore along with him his
childhood, his youth, his early, and full manhood into his mature old age; this gave
himself, we doubt not, infinite delight, multiplied his joys, strengthened and sweetened
his whole nature, and kept his heart young
and tender. The peach of years old.

Mr. Denny of Westboro', suggested that
the reason why the peaches did not flourish
in the centre of Walpole, was, that the land
succeeded best in a light, poor soil. He had a peach orchard in low, rich land, which
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in the centre of Walpole, was the reas himself, we doubt not, infinite delight, mutiplied his joys, strengthened and sweetened his whole nature, and kept his heart young and tender, and in tune; it enabled him to sympathize, to have a fellow-feeling with all, of whatever age. Those who best knew him, who were most habitually with him, know how beautifully this point of his character shone out in daily, hourly life. We well remember long ago loving him before we had seen him. from our having been told, that being out one Saturday at a friend's house near the Pentlands, he collected all the children and small people, the other bairns, as he called them, and with no one else of larger growth, took the lead to the nearest hill-top, how he made each take the biggest and roundest stone he could find, and carry, how he panted up the hill with one of enormous size himself, how he kept up their hearts, and made them shout with glee, with the light of his countinance, and with all his pieasant and strange ways and words, how having got the breathess little men and women to the top of the

were grafted on quince stocks they would be very speedily in bearing condition. They succeeded very well on apple stocks also. A little attention would secure an ample supply

Intile attention would secure an ampire supply of pears as well as apples.

Mr. Rice of Newton, confirmed the remark already made, that the coldest exposures were the best situations for froit trees, especially north side of a hill than on the south side. He accounted for this by the supposition that on the south side of the south side. He accounted for this by the supposition that on the south side. He accounted for this by the supposition that on the south separate the buds were very apt to be affected by the warm weather often experienced in March, and sometimes in midwinter, followed by severe frost. During the warm days the buds welled, and then were nipped and killed by the coming frost.

Potash and water was the liked by the coming frost.

the frost on such land than on low land. He thought elevation had much more to do with their growth than soil. The peaches, he feared, were very generally killed this year throughout New England, by the warm weather during the winter. He considered peaches a very uncertain crop, and therefore a less profitable one for general raising than some other kinds of fruit. He though highly of raising peaches from the seed. The stones should be kept dry until mid-winter, then soaked a little, put into moist earth and guage of too many of the professed followers of Christ, forgetting the solemn covenant they have entered into, to consecrate themselves to the service of God; they form the habit of saying, at the cill of every duty, however easy to be performed, "I pray thee have me excused." My heart has been pained at the though.

Indifference to Sabbath Schools. "I pray thee have me excused," is the lan-

employments that a christian can be engaged in, and nothing but uncontrolled providences, should ever hinder a child of God from this

of Jesus, and pointed them to Caivary, the Spirit had begun to make impressions upon their tender hearts and as it began to germinate, a withering blast came over it, their teachers left, the class came a few Sabbaths, and are their teacher at meeting, and as

soon as the morning service is ended she hastens home,—they look sorrowfully at each other, and ask, can she love us? At length, justified by her absence, they leave, the class is broken up and more than certain, the in-

Agricultural.

income of from \$250 to \$300.

It had been abundantly proved, that peaches flourished best in the coldest and most ex-

posed situations.

Next to peaches, Mr. C. considered apples

have me excused." My neart nas been pained at the thought, that so many are verily guilty, in the sight of God, for indulging in such awful apathy, in the cause of the Sabbath school. It is one of the most delightful suggested that lime was very important to the

growth of apple trees.

Mr. Hubbard of Sunderland, thought the Mr. Hubbard of Sunderland, thought the nature of the soil was more important than elevation, to the growth of peach trees. In the rich alluvial soil of the Connecticut River, the peach tree came to maturity much more speedily than on the loose, gravelly soil of the neighboring hills, but was much less productive and durable. He had known a peach tree to be productive for twenty years on this high, loose soil, while on the River, the peach soon died. It grew too fast.

Subject for next meeting—Health as affected by Farming pursuits, compared with other Occupations.—Traveler.

FEMALE PHYSICIAN,

HAVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her levelicets, and the public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence, OPPOSITE LYNDE ST., No. 40 CAMBRIDGE, OPPOSITE LYNDE ST., Where she will attend to all discusses incident to the human from immerality, MRS. MOTT has had great experience and success in her practice, during her long location in Boston, which is too generally known to require further comment. Her remid and easy; also, quite different from other practitioners. She has in unany instances performed curves of diseases that have bailed the skill of the most eminent physicians in the country.

She has many advantages over others, as she receives many of her ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AN)

Subject for next meeting—Health as affected by Farming pursuits, compared with other Occupations.—Traveler.

Listening to Evil Reports.

The longer I live, the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rule I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters:

1. To hear as little as possible whatever is to the prejudice of others. 2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it. 3. Never to drink into the spirit of one who circulates an evil report. 4. Always to moderate as far as I can the unkindness which is expressed toward others. 5.

The laters post paid, promptly attended to, and medicine forwarded to all parts of the United States, by the expresses from Boston.

Waterman's

Kitchen Furnishing Ware Rooms, 83 & 85 CORNHILL, 6 & 8 BRATTLE, & 73 COURT STREET. ness which is expressed toward others. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.—Life of Simeon.

A Genuine Compliment,

It is said that a lady of extraordinary beauty once confessed that the only real compli-nent she ever received was from a coal-heav-er, who asked permission to light his pipe in her eyes. We have lately met with another compliment poid by a sailor who was direct. her eyes. We have lately met with another, compliment paid by a sailor, who was directed by his captain to carry a letter to the lady of his love. The sailor, having peformed his errand, stood gazing in silent admiration upon the countenance of the lady, for she was 'beautiful exceedingly.' 'Well. my honest man,' she said,' for what do you wait? there is no answer expected.' 'Lady,' said the sailor, 'I would like to know your name,' 'And why?' she replied: why should you want?

carrier through the year, are charged fifty cents extra to defray the expense thus incurred.

(3) One individual subscribing and paying in advance for seven copies, to be sent to one address, can have the same for \$12.00; 13 copies, for 22.00. Ministers who pay in advance for five or more subscribers, \$2.00 earn and the dark midnight of ages, and human history receive their own paper gratis. Any person sending us \$2.00 for his own subscription, by adding to it \$1.50, will secure the paper to any sew subscriber whom he is able to obtain, for one year subscriber whom he is able to obtain, for one year to get a subscriber whom he is care attention, must be post guid.

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(3) Hr. Z. Barsusters his Agent for New York city and the control of the paper of the pap

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WM. B. TAPPAN, Agt. 13—3:

M. P. Elliott. HAT, CAP, FUR

-AND-FURNISHING STORE, 11 & 13 WASHINGTON STREET, (Foot of Cornhill.)

warm days the buds swelled, and then were nipped and killed by the coming frost.

Potash and water was the wash which he liked best for trees. He had used it with good results.

Mr. R. made some remarks on the importance of destroying caterpillars and borers. The latter he thought might be most easily destroyed by the use of a wire. Caterpillars should be killed in the spring before they left their nests; they being removed by the hand and crushed.

Mr. Cole of the Cultivator, thought that peach trees succeeded best on high land. They were much less likely to be affected by the frost on such land than on low land. He thought elevation had much more to do with the contract of th

nignly of raising peaches from the seed. I flet is tones should be kept dry until mid-winted world.

The stones should be kept dry until mid-winted world.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Old organs taken in exchange. Satisfactory reference from the blossoms of the diseased passing from the blossoms of the diseased trees to those of other trees.

A gentleman, whose name was not given, suggested that lime was very important to the suggested that lime was very important to the

FEMALE PHYSICIAN,

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The First Mrs. Judson. NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

the sailor, 'I would like to know your name,'
'And why?' she replied; why should you
seek to know my name?' Because,' said
he, 'because I would call upon it in a storm,
and save some ship from sinking?'

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To be a complete the paper of the paper,
should be addressed, post paid.

The mane, the long career of suffering, the self-sactificing spirit of the retired country have personal and the heroism of her papers and over
the whole world; and the heroism of her papers are delivered by a
carrier through the expense thus incurred.

The mane, the long career of suffering, the self-sactificing spirit of the retired country have personal concepts to the world and adventures, have been
sold. The mane, the long career of suffering the self-sactributed to the paper

'Of Mrs. Judson, little is known in the noisy work oney woman:

"Of Mrs. Judson, little is known in the noisy world.

Few, comparatively, are acquainted with her name; few
with her actions; but if any w-man, since the first arrival
of the white strangers on the shores of India, has, on that
great theatre of war, stretching between the mouth of the
Irrawaldy and the barders of the Hindo Kush, rightly
earned for herself the title of heroine, Mrs. Judson has, by
her doings and sufferings, fairly earned the distinction; a
distinction, be it said, which her true woman's nature
would have very little appreciated. Etill, it is right that
she should be honored by the world. Her sufferings were
far more unendurable, her heroism far more nobles, than
any which, in more recent times, have been so much pitied
and so much applauded; but she was a simple missionary's
wife, an American by birth; and she told her tale with an
artless modesty, writing only what it became her to write,
treating only of matters which became a woman. She was
the real heroine. The annals in the East present us with
no parallel. COLLIN EXENDALLALINGOLW. o parallel.'
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N. B. Hats, Caps, Shirts, &c., made to order at shor

Nos. 19, 20 and 22 North Market St., Buston. 13-of

Teeth Extracted without Pain! A T the Office of GRANDIN, DUDLEY & BLAKE-

One Price Store,

NO. 66 HANOVER STREET. HAVING removed into a new and spacience store, and
Having an eatire new selection of desirable goods, we are prepared to offer arronger columnsomers to purchasers than ever hererofetee. To convince any and all of this fact, we only ask an examination of our networce amovement. In counteriors with every variety of Domanto Goods and

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, rintend to keep a very choice nelection of Druss Schi i Natina, Cashaare Long and Square Shouta, Sourfa stella Victors, Paris Casharers, and Dress Sicoula ry variety. To sapetite our sales, as well as to give furest opportunity to purchasers, we have established

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

is purchasing of us. We will sell

Great Sale

CROCKERY & GLASS WARES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF RE-BUILDING, the large stock of Crockery, Glass, China, and Britanna, Wares, Solar Lawes, Knives and Forks, Waiters,

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES. EPHRAIM B. MASON,

No. 24 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. This offers an extraordinary opportunity for Families and Hotel Keepers to supply themselves with such goods at very favorable prives, as it is intended to sell out THE WHOLE OF THIS EXTENSIVE STOCK—prices without reference to the cost. This is one of the largest retail stores in the city, and the goods mainly imported by myself.

No. 24 HASOVER STREET, (near Court St.)
Boston, 1848.

Wilson's Thomsonian and Botanic LABORATORY, NO. 18 CENTRAL STREET, SEVEN DOORS FROM KILBY STREET, BOSTON. B. O. & G. C. Wilson,

WHOLESALE Dealers in Botanic Medicines, Shaker Herbs, Extracts, Essential Oils, Thomsonian Com-pounds, Medical Books, Syringes, Druggist's Glass Ware,

pounds, Medical Books, Syringes, Druggist's Glass Ware, Acc.
The utmost care is taken in the selection of simple articles, and in the preparation of compounds.
Dealers in the above medicines are invited to call and examine this stock. Orders from distant sections of the country, promptly and faithfully attended to. 6—1y

Printing.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having recently established him-self in his profession, is propared to execute various kinds of Printing, such as Pamphlets, Circulars, Bill-heads, Business, Address, and other Cards, &c., &c., in a man-bas afforded. Office, No. 16, tobserve ices as low as can be afforded. Office, No. 16, tobserve ices as low as can in, near the corner of Wardington Street.

Enoch H. Wakefield, -DEALER IN-

PAINTED PAILS, TUBS, BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS, RATARS, -and all kinds of-WOODEN AND WILLOW WARES,

Nos. 91 & 92 COMMERCIAL STREET.

BOSTON.

A. R. Campbell's TEMPERANCE REFRESHMENT ROOMS NOS. 7 AND 8 WILBON'S LANE, BOSTON.

MEALS served up at all hours of the day—Sundays
with gendlemen, and with perfect propriety, as such is
custom of the place.

Coal! Coal! TOSMAN & CO. have a good supply of the best quali-ty of Coal for family use and steam purposes. Lehigh Lackawana lump do., for manufacturers. Also, the various kinds of Coal used by smiths. They are determined to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. Orders left at their counting-room, Fulton, corner of Barrett St., or at their wharf, at the foot of Hanover St., near Chelsea Ferry, will be promptly attended to the storage of t Ferry, will be promptly attended T. P. FOSTER.
C. P. CHANBERLIN.

7—3m Piano Forte Manufactory.

THE subscribers, having removed from their old stans the 402 and 406 Washington street, (where they hav been located for about twenty years,) to their new building on the adjoining estate, entrance to Warercoms, No. 400 invite their patrons and friends to call.

During the past year, they have received from the pates office of the United States two new natents. for immersions of the contents for immersions to the contents of the contents of the contents.

\$3- GARMENTS Made and Trimmed in the nea and most fashionable style. 10—1y

It costains about 1,000 royal octave pages of closely grinted matter, and is embellished with ane Steel Engrav-

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Q3. The attention of the readers of the Reflect specifulty called to the following advertisement of long and favorably known in this community, the having been one of our ablest chemists. They let of them, been before the policie for more than

Whitwell's only True and Original Opodeldoc.

The public have been been controlled

BEFORE TOU PURCHASE, see that the signature of J. P. Whitself is on the bine wrapper. All others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cts. a bottle; \$2,00 per duaen.

Whitwell's Aromatic Snuff, FOR HEADACHE AND CATARRIL.

The Volatile Arometic Souff will, by experies

From the late Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, Fellow of the American Society of Arta and Sciences—of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia—and of Bath and Manchester, in England—and of the Medical Society in Manchester, in England—and of the Medical Society in Manchester, in the Professor of the National School of France—late Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge.

or the Theory and Practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge.

Sir.—In snewer to your letter containing an enumeration of the articles composing your Sauff, together with a small ple of it, I would remark that although I have no reason for changing my well-khown opinion of the pernicious effects of inordinate use of tohacco in any form, I covered-less cannot perceive the same objections to yours. The articles certainly are innocent in their qualities.

Those liable to nervous and other headse-hes well know that the of these disressing a fractious most community when the control of the control

Price, 25 and 50 ets. a bottle.

Whitwell's Concentrated Fluid Extract of Bitter Roots,

EVIDENCE OF THE GOOD QUALITIES OF THIS COMPOUND.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE

The Persian Compound,

The above are sold, wholevale and retail, by the Propri-etor, J. GEORGE WHITWELL, Chemist, 86 Tex-wort, curier of Ellor streets, florion, and by the fol-lowing

ONE PRICE SYSTEM, and shall assers excitly to it. We trust to the patronage of our friends and contoners to be unstanced in it.

46—47

The Original Store.

THE Original Store.

THE BOSTON CHINA TEA CO., No. 193 Washington Street, (Opposite the Marthoro' Hotel.)

BOSTON.

HAS been in operation for sive years. Originated for the sole purpose of buying and selling Teas and Coffee, and nothing ets:; it has neet with unexampted access. 'Purchasing whole chops at once, and selling for each only, at a small efferance on the pound, they were made to trust the first careful to the sole purpose of buying and selling Teas and Coffee, and nothing ets:; it has neet with unexampted access. 'Purchasing whole chops at once, and selling for each only, at a small effortance on the pound, they were abled to make better refections, and selling for the sole purchasing the first own that the selling that the sole purchasing of all well as the sole than the selling to the sole purchasing the first own that the sole that the sole purchasing of the trust as a small effortance on the pound, they were abled to make better refections, and sell cheaper, than these not engaged acclasiately in the trust. As a general rule, there is a commence that the sole t

From the late Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. L.L. D., Professer of Botany and Materia Medica in the College of Physicians in the State of New York.

in purchasing of us. We will sell

5 the good Black Tea, for

51,25
5 the sport Black Tea, (Oolong flavor.) 1,50
5 the good strong Young Hynon,
5 the good strong Young Hynon,
5 the good strong Young Hynon,
5 the delicious Green Tea,
2,25
Many Stores charge 75 cents per pound for no letter Tea.
All our Teas are packed in a style peculiarly our own, in bail pound to ten pound parkages, compraining over 50 different kinds, and labelled with our own label, daly copyrighted, to counterfeit which is forgers,
Achowe, a NATIVE CHIMANAN, who has had many sear's experience in Canton (his native place,) in this basiness, will be found at the Company's Warehouse, directing and supervinencing the packing, &c., and will be hand the finends call on him.

OUR AIN 10

From the late Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, M, D. LL. D., Professer of Botany and Mectics Meclica in the Cellege of Professer of Metany and Mechanism the Cellege

TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, in presence of a postmaster, and seeming by muil, will have been a pain in my bead, luck, and all my limbs; and for three treatment through express men answered with the same care as on a personal application, and with promptness. An exclusive agent for the sale of our Teas, will be appointed in each town in New England, by application to the Company in Boston, postage paid.

We employ no Travelling Agents.

November 1. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

1, the subscriber, of Gloucester, county of Essen, was for eight of the spain in my bead, luck, and all my limbs; and for three days in the same care as on a personal application, and with promptness. An exclusive agent for the sale of our Teas, will be appointed in each town in New England, by application to the Company in Boston, postage paid.

We employ no Travelling Agents.

November 1. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Gloucester, May 9, 1822.

Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I can certify to the fore-point statement, being present during the set of the medi-cine, and visiting him the next day, when I found him per-fectly relieved from pain and cramp.

Bespectfully yours,

H. PERLES,

Dr. J. P. WHITWELL.

Temperance Bitters.

For Dyspepsin, Janufee, Fever and Ague, Flatuleace, Languor and Debility, Headache, and all Nervous Complaints, Badness of Breath, Worns, &c. They also cleanes and purify the blood, in a most remarkable degree, revising the apprint, and invigorating the whole system; they will secure health to the healthy, and give strength and relief to the invalid. Sold at the low price of 25 cts. for a pint last-

Dr. Hooper, in his Medical Dictionary, in allowing prominent ingredient in these Bitters, says.—' It he found very effectual in restoring digastion, expulsionere, and removing contiveness, so common in sentific.'

Whitwell's Medicated Candy.

ments with a side having the exclusive to manufacturing Coleman's Patent Zeuman and the manufacturing of manufacturing Coleman's Patent Zeuman and the manufacturing the series of manufacturing, they feel confident they can furnish as good instruments as can be found in any other manufacturing of their manufacture, to give entire antifectually of their manufacture, to give entire antifectually of the process of the series of the seri

GROWTH AND PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR History of the

BAPTIST DENOMINATION
IN AMERICA

AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BY DAVID REFEDICT.

THIS work, the result of twenty-five years' inhor on the decomination ever published. It traces the progress of the part of the author, is the only complete history of the decomination ever published. It traces the progress of the part of the author, is the only complete history of the farms and phases of the church,—the rise of the flat the forms and phases of the church,—the rise of the flat the nomination, distinctively, and its progress down to our own like contains about 1.009 royal active pages of chospy praced matter, and is embellated with fine Steal Engrav
This saticle is summy assess of the Staptish that the form and phases of the church,—the rise of the Staptish that the same and the contains about 1.009 royal active pages of chospy praced matter, and is embellated with fine Steal Engrav
This saticle is emmany assess of the Pagratish and the same and the first page of the church of the page of the page

From Williams R. Williams, D. D.

The new edition of the History of the Baptiets, by the Rev. Mr. Benedict, is, to a great extent, independent of his earlier volumes, and means to the adoctriber a work of much value. He has made happe extracts from the history of work which formitted the product of the control of the co